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QIAN JIADONG URGES U.S., USSR TO STOP ARMS RACE

OWO20711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador for Disarmament Affairs Qian Jiadong today urged the Soviet Union and the United States to halt their arms race in outer space and to use outer space solely for peaceful purpose. He made the statement during the debate at the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

Listing the facts of massive build-up of outer space weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States in recent years, the ambassador said, "All this has irrefutably borne out that outer space has already become an important new realm of superpower arms race and that the 'star war' is no longer a scientific fiction, but is fast becoming a reality," he said. "In face of such a challenge and threat, all the people on this planet cannot but feel grave concern. There is a growing demand for an immediate halt of outer space militarization and arms race, with a view to safeguarding international peace and security," he added.

Reaffirming "China's support for a ban on the arms race in outer space and for the basic principle and final goal of the 'demilitarization of outer space' and 'outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes', he expressed the view that both outer space weaponry and the satellites for military purposes should in principle be prohibited or restricted." He added that "Since military satellites can either serve hostile purposes or play a certain role in monitoring the implementation of disarmament agreements and in giving advance warning against a surprise attack, it is a rather complicated question to prohibit or restrict such satellites. Therefore, we can begin with banning all kinds of outer space weapons."

He agreed that the Committee on Disarmament set up a working group on the prevention of the arms race in outer space to negotiate on the prohibition of outer space weapons and to draw up relevant international legal instruments, and expressed China's hope that "a ban on anti-satellite weaponry can be taken as a first step." Demanding unshirkable responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for preventing the arms race in outer space, he said, "It is completely justifiable to ask them to give a positive response to the call of people throughout the world to halt the arms race in outer space and to use outer space solely for peaceful purposes."

On the question of banning chemical weapons, he said, "In recent years, a chemical arms race centered around quality improvement has also been a part of the superpowers' rivalry for military superiority. Particularly worrying is the fact that reports on the use of chemical or toxic weapons in some areas of armed conflict have been heard from time to time. All this underlines the urgent demand for speedy negotiations for the prohibition and thorough destruction of all chemical weapons." The ambassador said that the Chinese delegation will continue to take an active part in the negotiation on chemical weapons "in the hope of concluding the convention as soon as possible, so as to eliminate these savage, lethal weapons on our planet once and for all."

CHEN MUHUA ADDRESSES THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES MEETING

OW011402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Many of the Third World countries still face serious economic difficulties and lack funds and technology necessary for development because of prolonged restrictions due to unjust and inequitable international economic relations and the inroads of economic crises shifted onto them. State Councillor Chen Muhua gave this remark at the opening ceremony of the regional intergovernmental consultations for formulation and implementation of programmes for technical cooperation among developing countries, which opened here today.

Constant improvement and expansion of cooperation among the Third World countries, in other words "South-South" cooperation, will therefore have a most important bearing on promoting the establishment of a new international economic order, she added. However, she said, this by no means excludes "North-South" cooperation. On the contrary, good South-South cooperation will inevitably bring about better North-South dialogue and cooperation. The current consultations, the first of their kind held by the United Nations in China, are aimed at exchanging information and experience concerning T.C.D.C. activities, and exploring together the possibilities for furthering T.C.D.C. through the UN system.

In his speech to the meeting Manfred Kulesa, coordinator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), said that China has played an active role in promoting cooperation between developing countries, and being itself a developing country as well as a donor, is always ready to share experience and technical know-how with its partners. "Now that growth in the industrialized countries has lost some of its old rhythm and international exchanges of products and commodities, technology and capital have run into rough weather, T.C.D.C. has acquired a new significance," said Koji Nakagawa, deputy executive secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, welcoming the delegates.

Present at the consultations were more than 100 delegates from Bangladesh, Fiji, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand, as well as from UN organizations and Chinese departments concerned. Li Ke, head of the Chinese delegation to the meeting, was elected chairman of the meeting. Aniceto M. Sobrepena (Philippines) and Narsi B. Raniga (Fiji) were elected vice-chairmen. David Epa (Sri Lanka) was elected secretary of the meeting. At the end of the seven-day consultations the foreign guests will leave Beijing to visit Shanghai and Wuxi.

CHEN MUHUA PRAISES UNICEF, MEETS DIRECTOR

OW011930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Chen Muhua today expressed gratitude to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) for its operation for the well-being of Chinese children. Meeting the UNICEF Executive Director James Grant, she praised the fund's contributions to children's education, health and welfare as beneficial to China in its efforts to practise family planning, control population growth and improve physical development.

Chen Muhua, also minister of foreign economic relations and trade, spoke highly of UNICEF's help in building cold storage chains in various parts of China. The system of storing and transporting frozen vaccines is particularly helpful for preventing and curing epidemic diseases in remote areas.

Grant said he was impressed by China's progress in child care and education every time he came to the country. China's one-child family drive, he said, provided a good opportunity for both China and other countries to study how to bring up and educate children better. He expressed hopes of introducing China's experiences into other parts of the world.

Present at the meeting were Cheng Fei, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Satish C. Prabasi, representative of UNICEF's China office. The executive director is attending the preview meeting for the 1985-89 program of cooperation between the Chinese Government and UNICEF.

Closer Ties Pledged

OW012150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will cooperate more closely through a program for 1985-89 being previewed at a three-day meeting which opened here today. Chinese and UNICEF officials are discussing cooperative projects in children's education, health and welfare. The program will be submitted for approval to a meeting of the UNICEF executive bureau in Rome next April. UNICEF will allocate 50 million U.S. dollars to the five-year program.

The meeting is being attended by James Grant, UNICEF executive director, Satish C. Prabasi, UNICEF representative in China, and Cheng Fei, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

FANG YI MEETS FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING SPECIALISTS

OW012043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met here today with foreign shipbuilding specialists attending the 40th anniversary of the Chinese society of naval architecture and marine engineering. The two-day conference, which started yesterday, was attended by 33 specialists and scholars from naval architecture and marine engineering societies in Japan, Singapore, Britain, the United States, Yugoslavia and Hong Kong. During the meeting both sides expressed the hope that their academic exchanges and technical cooperation would improve in the years ahead.

BEIJING MAYOR MEETS VISITING TOKYO GOVERNOR

OW280734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Mayor Chen Xitong and Vice-Mayor Bai Jiefu of Beijing held talks with Governor of Tokyo Metropolitan Shunichi Suzuki in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Tokyo and Beijing established friendly ties in 1979. This is the second visit of Governor Suzuki to Beijing. His first trip was made in October 1980.

Shunichi Suzuki arrived here yesterday at the head of a goodwill delegation from Tokyo Metropolitan. He was met by Mayor Chen Xitong, Vice-Mayor Bai Jiefu and other leaders of the Chinese capital at the airport. The Beijing Municipal Government gave a dinner in their honor in the evening. Minister Hiromoto Seki of the Japanese Embassy here was present.

Agree on Exchange Programs

OW291227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and Tokyo Metropolitan Governor Shunichi Suzuki signed a minute of their talks in Beijing yesterday. It stipulates the following exchange programs between the two cities in 1984:

Beijing will send to Tokyo a goodwill delegation and study groups in medicine and public health, agricultural techniques, problems of disabled people and basic technology.

Visiting groups from Tokyo to Beijing will include a metropolitan assembly friendship delegation, study groups in education, medicine and public health, agricultural techniques, problems of disabled people and basic technology, and a sports group to participate in the Beijing round-the-city race to be held during the period of spring festival. In addition both sides agreed upon governmental and non-governmental exchange programs at district and county levels.

In order to mark the 5th anniversary of the establishment of friendly ties between the two cities on March 14, 1979, Beijing will present to Tokyo saplings of Chinese pagoda trees, while Tokyo will send to Beijing saplings of cherry trees. In a press conference yesterday, Governor Suzuki announced that Tokyo metropolitan will build a Japan-China friendship hall costing 500 million yen (about 2 million U.S. dollars) to accommodate Chinese visitors and students. The land, over 2,000 square meters, has been contributed by 92-year-old Tokyo citizen Unosuke Oda. Chen Xitong expressed his thanks and disclosed that he had accepted with pleasure Governor Suzuki's invitation to visit Tokyo next year. At a rally welcoming the Japanese guests yesterday, Mayor Chen Xitong presented to Governor Suzuki a certificate and badge making him an honorary citizen of Beijing. Governor Suzuki is the first foreign mayor to receive such an honour.

JAPANESE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY ECONOMIST ARRIVES

OW012045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, today met and had a cordial, friendly talk with Mitsugi Miura, an expert on environmental protection and energy saving, and his party. After the meeting Zhou Peiyuan, who is also chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, gave a dinner for the Japanese guests.

Mitsugi Miura and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China Association for Science and Technology. They will lecture in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai on new technology in environmental protection and energy saving.

JAPANESE SCIENCE FILM FESTIVAL OPENS IN BEIJING

OW280828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 28 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese science film festival, aimed at promoting scientific exchange and technical cooperation between China and Japan, opened here today. Sponsored by the Scientific and Technical Information Institute of China, the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation and the Japan-China Science, Technology and Culture Center, the festival is the fourth of its kind held in China since 1980. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Liu Zhaodong, deputy director of the Scientific and Technical Information Institute of China, said that the festival will play a role in promoting China's technological advance and developing the country's economy and will also enhance the friendship between the people of China and Japan as well as cultural and economic exchange between the two countries. Teizo Oguchi, head of Iwanami Films also spoke at the opening ceremony. Afterwards three films were shown: "Science and Technology in Japan," "Japanese Architecture" and "Chemical Fibres".

During the festival 56 Japanese science films will be shown on exploitation of energy resources, transport, machine-building, telecommunications, chemistry, civil engineering, agriculture, forestry and aquatics, medical science, economy, education and environmental protection. After one-week in Beijing, the films will be shown in Baotou, Chongqing, Zhengzhou, Jinan, Shanghai, Lianyungang, Dalian, Anshan and Jilin through the end of the year.

ARTS BODY CHAIRMAN MEETS JAPANESE CULTURAL GROUP

OW291331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 29 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, met here today a delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association led by Torao Miyakawa, the association's director general. After a friendly conversation, Zhou Yang hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. Present also were Yang Hangsheng, vice-chairman of the federation, and Zhao Xun, standing member of the Secretariat of the federation. The thirteen-member Japanese delegation arrived in China at the invitation of the Chinese federation.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS SRV

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet party and government delegation began its visit to Vietnam on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The delegation, arriving in Hanoi on October 27, is led by Geydar Aliyev, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and first vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Vietnamese party and government leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong met with the Soviet delegation on October 28. Le Duan stressed that the Soviet aid to Vietnam and all-round cooperation between the two countries play a decisive role in Vietnam's economic development. On the same day, a Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Van Dong held talks with the Soviet delegation and the two sides called for stronger bilateral unity, friendship and cooperation, the Vietnamese Communist Party daily NHAN DAN reported.

While Soviet press reports said the two sides had a thorough exchange of views on Southeast Asian problems and achieved consensus on all issues discussed at the meeting and the Soviet side "fully supports" the Vietnamese foreign policy.

At a banquet in honor of the Soviet delegation at noon October 28, Aliyev said the Soviet Union "fully supports" the course pursued by Vietnam's Southeast Asia policy. "Our cooperation in the international arena is the most important aspect of the cooperation" between the two countries, he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES LATEST UN CONDEMNATION OF SRV

HK290828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Fifth Condemnation"]

[Text] On 27 October, the 38th UN General Assembly passed again by an overwhelming majority a resolution presented by 49 countries, which include the ASEAN countries, to condemn the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea, and to demand a complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This was the fifth condemnation by the international community made in the UN General Assembly against the Vietnamese authorities since their invasion in Kampuchea. This has fully shown that their policy of aggression and expansion does not enjoy popular support.

The ASEAN countries are the near neighbors of Kampuchea. They have firsthand experience and an intimate understanding of the serious threat to the peace and security in Southeast Asia resulting from the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Over the past 5 years, the ASEAN countries have adhered to their principled stand of refusing to acknowledge the fait accompli of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, of supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnam, and of seeking a reasonable solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. However, the Vietnamese authorities have turned a blind eye to the appeal and demand of the international community. They have stubbornly persisted in their policy of aggression and expansion, and refused to implement the UN resolutions and to completely withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has time and again attacked the UN resolutions on the Kampuchean issue, saying that they are "wrong," and that the issue "can be solved outside the United Nations." The Vietnamese authorities have played the tricks of the so-called "partial withdrawal," "regional dialogue," and so forth. Their purpose in doing so is to inveigle the international community so that it departs from the UN resolutions and acknowledges the fait accompli of the Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities have done everything possible to dodge the UN resolutions as if they are wolves. This has precisely proved that it is only the UN resolutions which can truly solve the Kampuchean issue.

The essence of the Kampuchean issue is that Democratic Kampuchea, a UN member-state, has been invaded by Vietnam, another UN member-state. The United Nations, which has taken the "maintenance of international peace and security" as its principle, has determined that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its invading troops from Democratic Kampuchea. This is both natural and right: to stop aggression and get rid of the consequences resulting from aggression, we should start our work from stopping the act of aggression. The ending of aggression should be marked by the complete withdrawal of all invading troops from the invaded nations. The fact that the Vietnamese authorities have refused to implement the UN resolutions and withdraw their invading troops from Kampuchea, and that they have persisted in their policy of aggression and expansion, are the main reasons attributing to the lack of a settlement of the Kampuchean issue. The United Nations has now passed a resolution again and demanded that Vietnam withdraw its invading troops from Kampuchea. This has reiterated the common understanding of the international community: The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops is the crux to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

It can be expected that the Vietnamese authorities will continue to take no heed of the UN resolutions and refuse to implement them. However, they should realize that those who owe a debt should repay it. The UN resolutions are not a mere scrap of paper. Morally, they carry immeasurable weight. They will become an official call which encourages the Kampuchean people to carry out their struggle against aggression and mobilizes public opinion of the world. The international situation is changing. The internal situation in Vietnam and the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield are also changing. We will just wait and see how long the Vietnamese authorities continue to stubbornly persist in refusing to implement the UN resolutions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS

PRC Sources on Talks

OW011140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Sources of the Chinese delegation to the fourth round of the Sino-Indian talks which ended here yesterday, made the following remarks today when interviewed by this correspondent in connection with some aspects of the Indian press coverage of the talks.

With a view to exploring ways and means of settling the Sino-Indian boundary issue and narrowing down the differences, the Chinese delegation, in a positive spirit, put forward some common points in the approaches of the two parties toward the boundary issue. These points include: adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence, **an early settlement of the issue by means of consultations in a spirit of friendship and on equal footing, the need to take in account historical background, existing conditions** and the national sentiments of both countries, and maintenance of tranquility on the border before a settlement is reached. The Indian delegation, too, has produced its own draft.

The two parties had a serious exchange of opinions and views in order to seek common ground. This exchange of opinions was constructive and useful. It is learned that the two parties are willing to carry on the discussion of a number of differences in the next round of talks. The sources said: China has consistently maintained that the two parties should arrive at a fair, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of their boundary issue through friendly consultations and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. It has worked untiringly and for a long time toward this end. It is in favor of a comprehensive settlement of the issue, but does not oppose sectorwise discussions of the east, middle and west sectors of the boundary with a view to reaching an overall settlement.

Asked about the "inadmission of acquisition of territories by force," the sources said that this is a basic principle guiding relations between nations. China is a socialist country and has always stood opposed to the seizure of territories of other countries by force. It has successfully settled the boundary disputes left over from the past, with an overwhelming majority of its neighbors in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and through friendly consultations. The sources told this correspondent that China will go on actively and with good faith seeking further improvement in its relations with India. The Chinese side believes that given good faith, a realistic attitude, adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence and continued, patient and unrelenting efforts on both sides, it is not difficult to solve the Sino-Indian boundary issue.

Qi Huaiyuan on Talks

OW020922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- The fourth round of talks between the Chinese and Indian officials was held in a candid and friendly atmosphere in New Delhi from October 24 to 30, Qi Huaiyuan said at his weekly news briefing here today.

Qi, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, said the boundary issue was still a major topic of the discussions of the officials of the two countries. The two sides further explored ways and principles on the settlement of the boundary issue and made constructive suggestions, and exchanged views in depth on expanding the common points and reducing differences, he said. Both sides took a positive and serious attitude, he said. Both sides unanimously held that efforts made in various fields during this round of talks were useful to the settlement of the boundary issue in the future, he said.

Through this round of talks, the two sides have achieved new progress in developing economic and trade relations, and in promoting exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology. The officials of the two countries also briefed each other on their own country's policy of foreign affairs and exchanged views on international issues of common concern. The two sides agreed that the next round of talks will be held in Beijing at an appropriate time next year. The date of the talks will be decided through consultations, he said.

Ji PENGFEI MEETS INDIAN AMITY DELEGATION

OW271404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1400 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 27 (XINHUA) -- China and India should further strengthen their economic, trade and cultural ties, Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei said here this afternoon.

At a meeting with an Indian delegation led by C.P. Malik, secretary general of the India-China Friendship Association, Ji said friendly relations between the two countries will help promote peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The delegation is here as guests of Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

EEC PRESIDENT GASTON THORN ON VISIT TO PRC

Thorn's Pre-Visit Statement

HK311048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 6

["Special Dispatch": "President Thorn Makes Statement on Eve of China Visit, Hoping To Deepen the Good Relations Between the EEC and China"]

[Text] Brussels, 29 Oct -- On the eve of his visit to China, Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC, made a statement to XINHUA, RENMIN RIBAO, and GUANGMING RIBAO reporters. He said that relations between the EEC and China are good, and strengthening and improving these relations in various fields will play a more and more important role in safeguarding world peace and stability.

At the invitation of the Chinese Government, Thorn will pay an official visit to China from 1 to 6 November. This is his first visit to China as president of the EEC commission since China and the EEC established formal relations in 1975.

Thorn said that the main purpose of his China visit is to exchange views with Chinese leaders on a wide range of important political and economic issues of the present world so as to further deepen the good relations between the EEC and China. He said: "China and the EEC are playing an increasingly important role in the world arena. Our common obligation to maintain peace and stability in international relations decides the growing importance of the relations between us."

When talking about economic relations between the EEC and China, Thorn said: "Calculated on the basis of figures of the first 6 months of this year, 1983 will no doubt be a record-setting year. China's economic progress is one of the reasons for this development. We congratulate China on its economic progress. The existence of these potentialities will possibly bring about a great development in trade." He continued: "We still have a lot of things to do. We must help each other in economic matters. Trade must be reciprocal and must be continuously and reliably developed." Thorn said that relations between the EEC and China have already gone beyond the limit of the economic field and have developed into the political field. Both sides have decided to establish frequent contacts this year to exchange political views. This is an important evidence showing that China and the EEC have all attached importance to their relationship."

When talking about China's external economic policy, Thorn said: "We notice that while the economy of most countries is developing at low or negative growth rates and serious deficits have appeared in their foreign trade, China's economy has yet achieved a significant development in all fields. In addition, it has no debt problem. This is a very good sign for the new development of trade."

With regard to the economic situation in Europe, he said that the prospects for (economic) growth, inflation, and foreign trade in Europe in 1983 and 1984 are inspiring, except for the problem of unemployment, which is still worrying people.

Thorn told the reporters that he is optimistic about the prospects of the EEC.

PRC-EEC Energy Links Announced

OW010822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced here today that China has entered into relations with the European coal and steel community and the European atomic energy community as of November 1, 1983, thus broadening China's relationship with the European Economic Community to the whole range of the European communities.

Wan Li Urges Closer Relations

OWO11603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GFT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today called for closer political and economic relations between China and West Europe. Speaking at a banquet in honor of Gaston Thorn, president of the commission of the European Community, here this evening, Vice-Premier Wan Li said that the maintenance and development of long-term and stable friendly, cooperative relations between China and West Europe on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are not only in the fundamental interests of both sides but also have great and immediate significance to world peace and stability.

The Chinese Government, Wan Li said, pays great attention to the development of China's relations with the European Community and its member countries. Though its social system is different from those of the Western European countries, China does not have direct conflicts of interests with the countries. What is more important, he added, China and the Western European countries share many common stands in opposing hegemonism, maintaining world peace and their own security, and promoting international cooperations.

Wan Li noted that economic development of China differs from that of the West European countries. However, he said they have their own superiorities and deficiencies. "Both of us need to help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies," he said. "We are looking forward to developing economic and technical cooperations in diversified forms with the European Community and its member states, and there exist great potential and bright prospects in this field."

On the world situation, Wan Li said, the world today, full of tension and turbulence, is very intranquil. The arms race between the superpowers, especially their contention over medium-range nuclear weapons, has led to the sharp conflict in Europe. Both Western Europe and China are gravely threatened by hegemonism. "We consider that only by firm struggle against hegemonism can we safeguard peace effectively. The Chinese people are willing to devote all their strength to safeguarding world peace, together with peoples of all countries including Western Europe," he said.

Thorn said that China and the European Community are stable factors in the present world situation which is getting increasingly tense. "We are both willing to contribute to safeguarding world peace." "We share similar or almost identical views on many international issues. Like China, we support the forms of peace and negotiations to try to settle international conflicts. Only by doing so can the people of the world establish harmonious relations."

Thorn paid high tribute to China's achievements in every field in recent years, saying that these achievements were due to the implementation of China's policies of readjustment since 1979 and domestic political stability. Thorn said that the community attached great importance to development in China and the efforts China had made in its modernization drive. "We wish to make active contribution to China's modernization." "A prosperous and modern China constitutes an essential factor in world stability," he said. The E.C. commission will continue its efforts to improve and expand the cooperation between the E.C. and China to the interest of both, Thorn said.

Present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and diplomatic officials of the E.C. countries in China. Thorn and his party arrived here this afternoon, and they were greeted by Wu Xueqian at the airport.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW021155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today China hopes to develop long-term and stable cooperation with the European Communities in the economic and other fields. The Chinese foreign minister made the remarks during his talks with Gaston Thorn, president of the commission of the European Communities. Wu expressed satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two sides since the establishment of official relations in 1975.

The cooperation between the two sides, the minister said, has solid political foundations. China and the European Communities share common or similar views on many issues. Wu Xueqian expressed the hope that the governments and business circles of the European Community member countries would treat their economic cooperation with China from a long-range point of view.

The two sides briefed each other during the talks on their respective political and economic situations. They also exchanged views on the international situation, on developing the political relations between China and the European Communities and other questions. Thorn expressed the hope that the political relations between the two sides would grow closer. There are many things to be done to promote the cooperation between the two sides, he said. He said he was glad that a delegation from China's National People's Congress had visited the European Parliament.

Wu Xueqian said people are uneasy about the tension in the international situation. The tension is demonstrated first of all by the feverish armament race between the two superpowers, he said. Though the two superpowers are holding disarmament talks, Wu said, they are covertly speeding up the tests, manufacture, and improvement of nuclear weapons. Wu also briefed the guests on the proposals he put forward on disarmament at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Thorn said that he was not so optimistic about the situation of the European Communities. Because of the stagnation in economy, he said, the process of integration of the communities has been slow. He said he expected that progress would be made in agricultural policy and finance at the council meeting of the communities which is to be held shortly in Athens.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MORAN DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW311653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez left for home by air this evening at the end of his China tour. Seeing him off at the airport were Yao Guang, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Shijie, Chinese ambassador to Spain, Mariano Ucelay de Montero, Spanish ambassador to China, and Mrs. Isabel Urech de Ucelay. The Spanish foreign minister gave a return banquet yesterday evening, and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was present.

BELJING REVIEW ON ATTACKS ON AFRICAN STUDENTS

HK010608 Beijing BELJING REVIEW in English No 43, 24 Oct 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column: "Safeguarding Sino-African Friendship"]

[Text] On October 8, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau arrested the two culprits who beat up a Burundi student. The five others who joined in the beating were given a disciplinary sanction. The incident occurred on October 1. At midnight, K.P. Claver, a student at Tianjin University who came to visit Beijing, went to the service desk of the Friendship Hotel to ask for some beer. The attendants at the desk did not have any, and a quarrel ensued. Wu Keshan, De Yongqi and other attendants then beat Claver up and injured him.

At present, more than 500 African students from 35 countries are enrolled at a number of colleges and universities in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou and other cities. Through their hard work and with the concern and support of their colleges and universities these students have done well in their studies, and their relations with Chinese teachers and students are generally good. However, some regrettable incidents have occurred in the past. In Shanghai, for instance, such incidents occurred several times last year and early this year. Some young Chinese attendants were cold or rude to African students, unwilling or even refusing to serve them.

This wrong behavior by a small number of Chinese youths hurt the African students' national pride and injured their friendly feelings towards the Chinese people, leading to quarrels or even fist fights between nationalities. There were also unpleasant incidents which occurred because of misunderstandings and other reasons. These misdeeds on the part of a few Chinese youths stray from the consistent position of the Chinese Communist Party and government on racial questions. China has always opposed racial discrimination and maintained that all nationalities are equal, regardless of the colour of their skin, or their country's relative size or wealth. It is an important component of China's foreign policy to strengthen its unity and cooperation with African countries and develop friendly relations between the Chinese and the African peoples.

How could these unpleasant events happen in socialist China? The answer lies in our historical background. China was once a semi-feudal and semicolonial country. Many big cities were dominated for a long time by imperialists, and were therefore deeply influenced by some reactionary Western ideologies. Persistent education by the party and the government since liberation has reduced these influences, but has not yet eliminated them. During the "Cultural Revolution," some young people did not receive proper education, and the bad habits of the old society were easily re-established among them.

The party Central Committee has been extremely concerned about these incidents. General Secretary of the party Hu Yaobang issued instructions after such incidents occurred in Shanghai, calling for education in internationalism for all Shanghai citizens so that it will become their guide to action. The Shanghai Municipal Government, in compliance with Hu's instructions, has launched a publicity and education campaign among its citizens, particularly among the young people. As a result, relations between nationalities have already improved. This time, after the Burundi student was beaten up, departments concerned in the capital promptly investigated the case and punished the troublemakers according to law and disciplinary regulations.

The Chinese people treasure their friendship with the African people and resolutely oppose acts which disrupt Sino-African friendship. This is understood by almost all the African people, including African students now studying in China. The Chinese and African peoples are close friends. As friends, they should respect and understand each other and be united. We believe that through the correct handling of this incident, those unpleasant events will become a thing of the past. Any estrangements between the two peoples will be cleared up and the close friendly relations between the Chinese and the Africans will be further strengthened.

PRC RED CROSS SOCIETY DONATES RICE TO UGANDA

OW012301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Kampala, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross Society of China today donated 20 tons of rice to the displaced people of Uganda. Prime Minister Otema Alimadi thanked the Chinese Government for the donation. 200,000 People were reportedly displaced in the three districts of Luwero, Mpigi and Mubendi as a result of banditry and the mop-ups by the government army against anti-government guerrillas in the past two years. President Apollo Milton Obote has repeatedly appealed to the international community for relief aid to the people there.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH TIANJIN DELEGATION

OW312027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, October 31 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba met here today with Wu Zhen, visiting vice mayor of Tianjin, China.

Wu, head of the Tianjin municipal friendship delegation, on behalf of the government and the people of Tianjin, gave best regards to the president and presented him with an album of Chinese pictures. Wu and his party came here at the invitation of the Tunisian Government. During his stay, Wu presided over the opening ceremony of a Tianjin economic and trade exhibition which is being held from October 25 to November 14. During the visit, the Chinese delegation had working meetings with Mayor of Tunis Zakaria ben Mustapha on how to enhance the friendship and understanding between the two cities. The Chinese guests left here for home this afternoon.

WAN LI MEETS CAMEROONIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW251200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with a women's delegation from Cameroon led by Mme Delphine Tsanga, minister of social affairs and president of the women's organization of the National Union of Cameroon. Both Wan Li and the guests expressed the hope to take active measures to find more ways to expand the friendly cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Attending the meeting were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and John Nkengong Monie, Cameroon ambassador to China. The delegation visited Qingdao and Shanghai after their arrival in Beijing on October 13. They are scheduled to leave Beijing for home this evening.

DENG LIQUN SEES NO NEW 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION'

OWO11257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, has recently explained the issue of cultural contamination and party consolidation in a number of interviews with foreign correspondents. In meeting ASSOCIATED PRESS reporters last Friday, Deng Liqun, who is also head of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, said that the issue of clearing away cultural contamination was raised long ago, but only recently became focus of a concentrated effort.

This is closely linked with the forthcoming party consolidation, he explained. The first task of the party consolidation is to achieve unity of thinking, which calls for clearing away cultural contamination, he added. He cited four main categories of cultural contamination:

-- Spreading things which are obscene, barbarous or reactionary;

-- Vulgar taste in artistic performances which does not give aesthetic enjoyment but rather makes people (?feel) disgusted;

Efforts to seek personal gain, indulgence in individualism, anarchism, liberalism, etc... The Constitution expressly provides for the rights and obligations of the citizen and it follows that no individual is permitted to harm the interests of the collective, the society and the state. There are indeed some people inside the Communist Party who took advantage of their power and positions to further their personal interests, to the detriment of others, the state and the society;

-- Writing articles or delivering speeches that run counter to the country's social system which is explicitly laid out in the Constitution.

Activities under the first category involve criminal offences and must be banned in accordance with law, he said. The other issues arose from ideological problems and should be dealt with through education, criticism and self-criticism.

When asked about the purification of party organizations, Deng Liqun said that the organizational objective of the party consolidation is to expel members who have done grave harm to the interests of the party (editor's note: referring to those who rose to prominence through "rebellion" during the "Cultural Revolution", those who harbor seriously factionalist ideas, and those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting during the "Cultural Revolution", in addition to those who stubbornly oppose the policies of the party Central Committee or who have committed serious criminal offences or violated party discipline).

It is necessary to do a good job both in rectifying the party and clearing away cultural contamination, he said. The Central Committee has pointed out the need to overcome weak and slack leadership; such leaders underestimate the harm these elements have done to the party, are not fully aware of the importance of clearing away cultural contamination and have failed to take resolute measures. In this sense, he said, rightist tendency is to be opposed.

He said that only a small number of party members will be expelled during the party consolidation. To illustrate this point, he cited the earlier drive to strike at criminal offences in the economic field.

Basing himself on a sample at hand, he hypothetically estimated that those who lose their membership in the drive against economic crimes across the country might be about 40,000. In the party consolidation, the overwhelming majority of the party members will be helped to raise their revolutionary consciousness and enhance their party spirit through ideological education, including the form of criticism and self-criticism.

There are worries among friends abroad that the party consolidation might be superficial or that it might take up the form of the "Cultural Revolution," he said. But most of those leading the party consolidation at all levels were themselves subjected to such methods during the "Cultural Revolution" and had suffered enough. "We will not do unto others what they did unto us," he said.

Deng Liqun traced the cultural contamination to domestic and foreign causes. On the domestic side, he said, the socialist system has been established in China and the exploiting class no longer exists as a class, but the influence of the old society still exists everywhere and has grown in the recent period.

China has followed a policy of opening to the outside world in the past few years. This policy has achieved remarkable successes but also created new problems. Those Communist Party members and cadres who have been affected by outside influence should be educated, but eliminating cultural contamination will neither shake nor stop the open policy. Getting rid of decadence will only benefit the further development of China's economic and cultural exchanges with the outside world

China has always insisted on an analytical approach toward things from the West, and will continue to accept the good while rejecting the bad, Deng Liqun said. Even advanced things should be adapted to China's national conditions rather than mechanically copied, he added. The open policy, he said, will be carried on and developed along an ever broader path.

NI ZHIFU ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONISTS' FORUM

OWO20244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1348 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said at a forum of veteran trade unionists this afternoon: Taking the just-concluded 10th National Trade Union Congress of China as a starting point we trade unionists, under leadership of the CPC Central Committee should cater to the needs of basic units and the masses and solve new problems according to actual conditions to bring about a new situation in trade union work while undertaking socialist modernization.

At the forum, which was attended by more than 150 veteran trade unionist, Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, introduced Wei Jiangxing, Luo Gan, Chen Bingquan, Zhang Fuyou and Li Xueying, who had been newly elected to the leading body of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Veteran trade unionists Vice Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the NPC Standing Committee, Mao Qihua, Dong Xin, Liu Zijiu, Zhang Xiuzhu and Xi Zhanyuan cordially shook hands with them and congratulated them.

Zhu Xuefan said: The new leading body of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is a good one which meets the requirements for cadres to be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more proficient.

I believe that the new leading body, under leadership of the CPC Central Committee, will certainly be able to bring about a new situation in trade union work and organize and lead workers and staff members throughout the country to achieve greater success in the drive for the four modernizations. He said: As an old trade unionist I will continue to concern myself with trade union work and to support it in order to do my duty.

Addressing the forum on behalf of the new leading body of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Ni Zhifu said that members of the new leading body would study and work hard, strengthen their unity and strive to do their work well. He also hoped that veteran trade union members would, as usual, help and supervise trade unionists of the younger generation.

FANG YI OPENS BEIJING COMPUTER EXHIBITION

OW280413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA) -- An exhibition popularizing the application of special integrated circuits and industry control computers developed by China's machine-building industry opened here today.

Fang Yi, state councillor and deputy head of the State Council's electronic computers and large integrated circuits leading groups, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

On display were 300-odd products developed by 90 scientific research units and institutes of higher learning. Some of the products are approaching, or have reached, the advanced world level.

China's machine-building industry began the research and production of industry control computers in the latter 1960's and undertook the research and production of special integrated circuits in the early 1970's. After several equipment renewals it can now produce 50-odd types of industry control computers in 5 series. The industry has gradually switched from producing universal integrated circuits to the research and production of special integrated circuits. It has produced more than 300 types of universal integrated circuits in 14 series and more than 70 types of special integrated circuits. Moreover, it has developed 15 types of special equipment for the production of large-sized integrated circuits. These industry control computers are being applied in the national defense, metallurgical, chemical, power, light and textile and mining industries and in transportation departments. They have considerably raised the degree of production automation in these industries and departments, thus meeting the needs for modernized technology; at the same time they have played an important role in guaranteeing the performance and quality of products, reducing production costs, ensuring safety in production and raising economic results. The exhibition will close on 5 November.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR IMPROVING 'SOCIAL MOODS'

HK011338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Grasp the Opportune Moment to Bring About a Still Greater Improvement in Social Moods"]

[Text] The serious struggle against criminal offenses has already achieved great success in various places. As a result of the remarkable improvement of social security, social order, and social moods, the struggle has won strong support among the broad masses of people. We must seize this most favorable and opportune moment to bring about a still greater improvement in social moods.

Dealing blows to criminal offenses is different from the improvement of social moods. However, these two things affect each other and are correlated. This struggle, aimed at criminal offenders who seriously jeopardize social security, is a severe struggle between ourselves and the enemy. Most problems concerning social moods are within people and should be solved basically through education and persuasion. Criminal offenses severely jeopardize social security and social order, hurt and erode young people, and deteriorate social moods. Since the NPC Standing Committee adopted the decision on severely penalizing criminals who have seriously jeopardized social security, the situation has greatly changed: More and more people have come out boldly to prevent bad people from doing evil things, many criminals have surrendered to the police, and social security and social order have markedly improved. Therefore, on the one hand we must deal severely with criminal offenders who should be cracked down on and on the other hand strengthen education among the vast number of cadres and masses on the observance of discipline and law, on social morality, and on ideals, the future, and outlook on life. When conducting ideological education among the broad masses of people, we must try our best to help and educate young people who have committed minor criminal offenses.

The improvement of social moods requires much hard and and meticulous work. At present we must pay particular attention to eliminating spiritual pollution. Spiritual pollution is so pernicious that it can bring calamity to the country and the people. By eroding people's soul and will, spiritual pollution can spoil morale, sow dissension and discord, and encourage the spread of individualist thinking in various forms and the ideological trend of doubting or even negating socialism and leadership among some people. At present in our society many negative phenomena, evil practices, criminal and hostile activities by some people to oppose socialism are closely related to spiritual pollution. This circumstance should draw our close attention. We must take resolute measures against and thoroughly eliminate pornographic books, pictures, and audio and video products in particular, and prevent these things from further eroding and poisoning young people and cadres. We must regularly carry out education on "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" among students, workers -- young workers in particular -- and must lay down specific requirements for them, respectively: A student should strive to become a good student, a worker should try his best to be a model worker, and all uncivilized and even immoral practices must be checked. Plants, people's communes in rural areas, schools, government organizations, enterprises, nonproductive public organizations, and so on may mobilize the masses to amend their own codes and regulations to make everybody aware of what should be carried forward and what should be opposed and thus encourage them to earnestly practice what they advocate. Leading organizations must strengthen ideological and political work, educating cadres to take the lead in improving social moods. Our cadres, in particular leading cadres, must take care of their own children and teach their family members to be examples in observing social morality. As long as we can strengthen leadership, grasp the opportune moment, conscientiously and perseveringly do solid work, and make achievements, it is completely possible to realize still greater improvement in social moods.

GUANGMING RIBAO STRESSES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

HK311116 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Yan Jiaqu: "It Is Imperative To Make the Administrative Machinery Operate Harmoniously and Rhythmically"]

[Text] Over the past year, administrative structural reform in our country has developed smoothly. At present, the second phase of the reform of party and administrative organs at the central level is making good progress.

After carrying out structural reform, many departments and units have raised their work efficiency and improved their work style because they have streamlined their organizations, reshuffled their leading groups, and established integrated regulations and systems. Like a well-built machine, new administrative organs are now operating harmoniously and rhythmically. However, some departments and units fail to implement structural reform after taking the first step. Although they have decided on the size of their units they have not, in essence, reduced the staff; duties of different branches still overlap and practices of bureaucracy, irresponsibility, buck-passing, and arguing back and forth still exist. These departments and units function as an obsolete machine which breaks down from time to time. To ensure that our new organs can work as harmoniously as a good machine, we should first ensure that the new organs themselves are well structured.

Administrative organs should be the kind of mechanisms that are always in motion. They must frequently adapt themselves to the changing natural and social environment and make prompt decisions to achieve their administrative purposes. For example, when floods are caused by torrents of rain the administrative organ concerned must make rapid decisions to alleviate and overcome the consequences of the floods and to protect the people's life and property. When prices increase to a degree, causing resentment from the people, the relevant administrative organ should promptly resolve the problems caused by price increases. State administrative organs must also take the initiative in settling many other issues such as running schools, developing remote areas, developing the economy, and consolidating national defense, to satisfy the people's increasing needs in their material and cultural lives. Apart from state administrative organs, all organs in political parties, mass organizations, conferences, enterprises, and institutions, which are set up for special purposes and to meet the needs of the changing environment and which have to take charge of day-to-day affairs, can also be considered administrative organs. All organs must adapt themselves to the environment and try to achieve their purposes, but administrative organs must work unceasingly to adjust their work to the rapidly changing situation and to achieve their purposes effectively.

What conditions must administrative organs have to function in a harmonious and orderly way and to achieve their purposes?

1. Their organizational structure should be reasonable.

When making a good machine, engineers must use their professional knowledge to design the mechanisms scientifically and meticulously. As we know, no machine can be assembled in a random way because such a machine could hardly operate smoothly. However, we often forget that if we want an administrative organ to function well we should not randomly add superfluous mechanisms to it and should not allow the existence of overlapping organizations, excessive administrative levels, and overstaffing. In the course of structural reform we must merge organs that perform similar functions, disband overlapping organizations, reduce superfluous staff, readjust the internal structure of institutions, clearly define the functions and duties of various branches, place information, consulting, and forecasting work in a key position, and establish advisory bodies. All these measures represent the redesigning and rebuilding of a reasonable structure for our administrative organs. As for those people who do not care about the rationality of the administrative structure and like to increase new organs and staff when they deal with temporary tasks, I suggest it is better to install two steering wheels in their cars. Perhaps, this can help them guard against their bad habits.

2. There should be a whole set of scientific standards of arranging work posts.

In the past we were accustomed to creating a job to accommodate a person. This practice is similar to the method of assembling machines with ready-made spare parts used by handicraft workshops. In modern mass production, spare parts and components of a machine must be first designed and then made according to some strict standards. It is a pity that for a long time in the past, we did not realize that our administrative organs also need to be standardized. Because we lack a whole set of scientific standards for each post in our organs, many people who occupy posts in our government can be idle and not do decent work. They do not care about and even refuse to take up and settle matters for which they are responsible. In various ministries and commissions under the State Council, office heads should be able to deal with policy matters and draft policies to solve specific affairs through investigation. However, in a certain institution office leadership posts are held by incompetent cadres. That is the reason why this institution cannot play its due role. This problem has even resulted in the excessive centralization of power. In such an institution, the work which should be accomplished by office heads must now be handled by bureau and department chiefs or even by ministers. Affairs concerning all parts of the country are many and diverse. If a minister has to attend to all details of every policy and personally make decisions on all matters, the overall work will certainly be adversely affected. Therefore, with the development of structural reform to the present stage, it is necessary for us to formulate a whole set of regulations and personnel systems, including various detailed rules, to standardize our administrative and personnel systems. For example, we should stipulate conditions, duties, and functions for every specific post in our government and should have a set of methods to train, assess, promote, award, and punish cadres who hold various posts. Only when we really appoint a qualified and competent person to a certain post can we say that a "spare part" up to standard is assembled to the administrative mechanism.

3. There should be a set of strict systems governing administrative work.

In a well-functioning machine all components must work according to an invariable rule. The rotation of gears, the motion of connecting rods, and the meshing of one part with another must all follow invariable patterns. But an administrative organ is different because its components are people who have their own will. People within an organ can react differently to changing circumstances. They can react immediately or take no action. So if our administrative work is not governed by a series of regulations and systems -- for example, if there are no systems for office work, conferences and file-keeping and various detailed rules for daily work -- then it is very difficult for the whole organ to function well and achieve its purposes smoothly. At present quite a few of our administrative organs lack basic work systems or fail to strictly carry out the established systems. Being late for work but leaving early, handling private affairs during office hours, chatting and laughing aloud in the office, refusing to do tasks assigned by a superior, and delaying things without justifiable reasons...all these phenomena will adversely affect the work of the organ and will even make it break down. When we see a placard reading "the staff has to study today, the office is closed" hung on the door of an administrative body which must maintain its normal work every day, we cannot but think that such an administrative organ is not even equal to an ordinary machine. Suppose one-tenth of the components of an airplane suddenly decided to stop functioning...what a consequence that would lead to. In an administrative organ all components must act in accord. To ensure that the administrative mechanism, which consists of people at various posts, can operate in a harmonious and orderly way, it is necessary to formulate a whole set of work systems and detailed rules that are in keeping with reality. Of course these work systems and detailed rules must be reasonable and scientific.

They must not act as trammels that keep the staff from using their initiative and hinder the organ from operating smoothly.

4. There should be good communication channels.

In a good machine, motive force is transmitted from one part to another in a fixed way determined when the machine is designed. For example motive force may be conveyed through these fixed transmission mechanisms that an engine can drive the machine and make it operate regularly. In an administrative organ there are neither ready-made transmission relationships nor communication channels among personnel working at different posts. To ensure that the administrative organ can operate smoothly and harmoniously, it is necessary to formulate a clear and formal method for information communications and to establish a "transmission relationship" between various parts of the organ. This includes the orders, directives, and demands issued by higher authorities and inspection and supervision carried out by higher authorities, and also includes reports, proposals, complaints, and requests submitted by the lower level to the higher level. Through the exchange of various information, various departments can coordinate their work. For example, it is necessary to specify a particular path through which the official in charge in a certain organ can deliver his directives to office workers and office workers can report matters to higher authorities. It is also necessary to formulate particular procedures for settling and mediating administrative disputes. Of course, apart from formal communication channels, customarily there are informal communication channels which should guarantee the normal operation of administrative organs rather than replace formal channels. Information can also be conveyed through documents, the press, radio, television, and all kinds of meetings. This also constitutes an important method of communications inside the administrative structure. Disorderly command and information always cause serious harm to our administrative organs. If a person receives contradictory orders from two superiors he will never be able to fulfill his task.

In the course of the current structural reform we must change the previous leadership and management methods suited only to handicraft industry into modern and scientific systems and methods for administration and management. For this purpose, reasonable organic structure and strict work systems must be established in our administrative bodies. We also should work out scientific standards for each post in the organs and specify clear communication channels. Establishment of a reasonable organic structure is one of the major tasks of structural reform in its first phase. Working out scientific standards for each post in the organs, formulating strict work systems, and specifying clear communication channels are all important tasks for the second phase of the structural reform and will help establish a perfect work responsibility system.

Of course we should not exaggerate the similarity of an administrative body to a machine. Essential differences exist between them. The staff of an administrative body, or the "components" of this body, are people who have subjective initiative. If an administrative organ does not have a reasonable organic structure, a scientific personnel system and strict work systems, and smooth and unclogged communication channels, it is impossible for this organ to function smoothly and harmoniously. The leadership of an administrative body should try its best to integrate the work of all personnel, properly handle internal relationships between various personnel, and ensure the coordinated operation of various parts. At the same time they must pay attention to their leadership and work methods. They should use the initiative of the staff through ideological and political work. They also should strengthen their sense of responsibility.

The ranks of cadres must be revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. This is the basis for the smooth and harmonious operation of all administrative organs. Without this basis a reasonable organic structure, a perfect work responsibility system, and modern office facilities will all lose their function. Personnel in our administrative organs must be trained regularly and need to be assessed and examined so they can increase their ability and be promoted to more important posts. The quality of each "component" of the administrative organ must be continuously improved. To adapt itself to special circumstances, the administrative body should adopt a flexible organic structure. That is to say, the administrative body should function as a machine which can renew itself automatically. This characteristic of administrative bodies cannot be compared to any machine.

In the course of structural reform, we must establish and improve the leadership responsibility system and various work responsibility systems and must establish and improve modern and scientific systems and methods for administration and management. When every organ in our administrative structure is able to operate vigorously, efficiently, and continually, our party's policies will be carried out in the best way and we will achieve the best results in our work in all fields.

VICE PREMIER LI PENG SUPPORTS ENERGY CONSERVATION

HK011102 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Speech by Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council: "Everybody Has the Responsibility for Energy Conservation"; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

Beginning tomorrow, the fifth nation-wide energy conservation month will be unfolded. Since 1979, when we launched the first energy conservation month, the coming drive is the fifth of this kind. The main purpose of this drive is to use 1 month each year to publicize energy conservation throughout the country and to review, assess, and sum up our work in this field. By so doing we may spread advanced experiences in energy conservation, commend advanced units and individuals in this work, and encourage all the people and organizations to carry on energy conservation activities on a long-term and extensive basis.

As we all know, energy is indispensable for developing industrial and agricultural production and for guaranteeing the people's livelihood. The more developed our economy and the better our people's livelihood, the more energy is needed. Since the founding of the PRC, energy production in our country has developed greatly. China's present energy production is 26 times what it was in 1949 when the People's Republic was founded. Our achievements are pronounced. However, the growth rate of energy production still lags behind the development of industrial production. Big gaps still exist between energy supply and demand. Therefore, energy shortages exist in some cities and rural areas of our country. The strained situation in energy supply has become a major factor that adversely affects development of the national economy. To bring about a fundamental turn in energy supply in our country we must speed up the building of energy projects. The 12th CPC National Congress placed energy in a key strategic position in national efforts for the four modernizations. We must pay sufficient attention to this work. At present a number of coal mines, oil fields, thermal power plants, and hydroelectric stations are under construction, with many of them considered priority projects. Some of them have been put into operation and have contributed to greater productive capacity.

Since earlier this year the situation in our energy production has been excellent. The production of electricity, coal, and petroleum has attained the targets prescribed by state plans. However, for a fairly long time in the future, the speed of energy development will remain lower than the growth rate of the national economy due to a limitation of available financial and material resources for the state. By the end of this century we will quadruple our national economy, but we can only double our supply of primary energy. To alleviate this contradiction, the party central leadership and the State Council have put forth a correct principle, which is to lay equal stress on energy development and energy conservation. As far as the vast number of energy consumers are concerned, they should place energy conservation in a primary position at present.

On the one hand we should notice that there is an energy shortage in our country; on the other hand, we should also notice that our country's waste of energy is rather serious. It is incorrect to think that we have no potential for energy conservation and will achieve no result by making efforts in this field. Compared with economically developed countries in the world, our country's energy utilization efficiency is fairly low. The energy consumption rate of per unit output value in China's industry is two to three times higher than in advanced countries. The major reason for this phenomenon is the backward and outdated condition of our technology, equipment, and management. Therefore, we must base our efforts for lowering energy consumption on the adoption of advanced technology, equipment, processing procedures, and management skills. We should carry out technical transformation and equipment renewal for this purpose. Thus we may gradually narrow the gap between our energy consumption level and the advanced world level and allow our limited energy to play a greater role.

Inside our country the energy consumption level is uneven. The national average energy consumption for every 10,000 yuan of industrial output value produced is equivalent to 7 tons of standard coal, at best less than 4 tons and at worst more than 20 tons. The nation-wide energy conservation drive in the past 4 years has achieved marked results. According to rough statistics, energy conserved by all trades during this period is equivalent to more than 100 million tons of standard coal, about one-sixth of China's present annual energy production output. This shows that our efforts are never futile. Facts have proved that the launching of a mass drive to promote energy conservation is a major measure for alleviating the energy shortage at present and is also a long-term strategic task for enhancing energy utilization efficiency.

Since last year, in some areas where electricity is in short supply, quotas have been laid down in some provinces and cities for electricity consumption. This quota system has played a positive role in overcoming the disorderly situation in which electricity consumption exceeds the targets prescribed by plans. However, problems have also appeared in the course of implementing this system. Some provinces and cities still pay insufficient attention to the principle of electricity conservation. The supply of electricity for some key state enterprises has not been guaranteed. From now on all provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional people's governments, economic commissions and electricity management departments at all levels are required to carry out the principle of supplying electricity first to priority units and guaranteeing the needs of key enterprises. Resolute measures should be taken to shut down, suspend operations of, amalgamate with others, or switch to producing other goods, the enterprises which consume too much energy, are managed in a poor way, and achieve poor economic results.

Petroleum is not only a kind of energy but is also a kind of raw material for the chemical industry. It is a pity to burn oil and to take oil merely as fuel. We must resolutely carry out the State Council's directive about changing the burning of oil into the burning of coal, and change most thermal power plants and heating boilers which consume oil into those that consume coal in a planned and orderly way. This is a major measure for making reasonable use of energy. All localities and departments should carry out this measure in a resolute way.

Thus far the method of charging a fixed amount to energy consumers for the consumption of water, electricity, and gas in many urban and rural units, administrative bodies, enterprises, institutions, and army units is still in effect. This method is a practice of eating from the same big pot, and has resulted in a serious waste of energy. Sichuan Province has strengthened its management over energy consumption and has had electricity, water, and gas meters installed in all consumers' houses. Now electricity, water, and gas bills are issued according to the real consumption of each consumer. This is a good method. This experience of Sichuan Province should be popularized. Electricity, water, and gas meters should be installed everywhere. The method of charging a fixed amount to energy consumers should be abolished and the method of charging according to real consumption should be adopted. This measure must be first put into effect in the 15 major cities, namely Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Dalian, Zhengzhou, Chongqing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Wuxi, Hangzhou, and Qingdao.

In the vast rural areas of our country, many difficulties still exist in energy supply. Therefore, energy conservation is of great significance in developing agricultural production and improving the peasants' livelihood. At present, many good experiences in energy conservation have been gained in rural areas. For example, changing the method of burning fine coal into the method of burning shaped coal, such as honeycomb briquets; changing ordinary kitchen ranges into those that consume less coal and firewood; making use of local hydropower resources to cook to substitute firewood with electricity; building methane-generating pits; and building stoves heated by solar energy. All this has brought about satisfactory results. These methods should be adopted in the light of local conditions.

The year before last, the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission summed up experiences in energy conservation gained by various localities and laid down some specific requirements on energy conservation in industrial and mining enterprises and in urban areas. In the coming energy conservation month drive, all localities must continue to implement the requirements and measures prescribed by this document in connection with their local conditions.

All provincial and municipal people's governments and economic commissions at all levels must effectively strengthen their leadership over the energy conservation month drive. The press, publications, television, broadcast, cultural and scientific organizations should also give wide publicity to the energy conservation drive in various forms and popularize knowledge about energy conservation to prompt everybody to care about energy conservation and contribute efforts to this end. In this way the energy conservation drive will become a conscientious action of the masses; and then, this year's energy conservation drive will achieve better results than in previous years and will achieve its expected objective.

Thank you, have a good evening.

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES SET FOR COAL MINES

OW281138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Nanchang, October 28 (XINHUA) -- Energy conservation measures in China's coal mines planned for 1984 should save 700,000 tons of coal and 250 million kWh of electricity according to a report made at a recent national meeting held in Pingxiang, Jiangxi Province.

In recent years, enterprises under the Ministry of Coal Industry have improved management and adopted technical measures to reduce their consumption of coal but results are not satisfactory. Representatives at the meeting decided on measures to be taken next year to improve energy conservation in coal mines.

First, an overall survey of energy needs must be made and quotas set. Processes where energy is wasted must be pinpointed and waste eliminated.

Secondly, those units where energy quotas are overrun will have their coal supply reduced, or will be charged a higher price or be fined. Mines which use less than their quota will be awarded.

Thirdly, energy saving technology will be popularized and technical transformation made. All low efficiency boilers of coal mines under the ministry will be changed to fluidized beds burning low quality coal before the end of 1986.

Finally, all steam locomotives burning raw coal must be transformed to burn coal blocks or shaped coal before the end of 1985. All low efficiency equipment such as ventilating machinery will be upgraded in three to five years.

NORTHEAST IRON, STEEL CENTER TO USE FOREIGN FUNDS

OW261112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Shenyang, October 26 (XINHUA) -- Benxi, and industrial city in northeast China, will use some 25 million dollars of foreign funds next year to transform 25 enterprises in its metallurgical, chemical, electronics and light industries.

Ren Ying, a leading official in charge of the city's import and export business, also announced that the funds will be used to import equipment for 28 projects to raise the quality of products and increase exports.

Benxi, a coal and iron and steel producing center, has trade relations with more than 30 countries. Among its export products are pig iron, cement, coal and non-ferrous metals.

PROGRESS REPORT ON MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW010937 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] From 24 to 27 October the State Planning Commission held a progress reporting meeting on 70 major construction projects undertaken under a reasonable time limit requirement for completion. Reports at the meeting indicated that the overwhelming majority of the leading bodies at these projects' construction sites are firm and strong, resulting in good speed and quality construction.

Some projects of auxiliary projects have been completed and have begun yielding economic results. Some have been basically completed and are undergoing test runs.

As of now, the 8 major mining areas have completed 67,600 meters of tunneling, or 73.63 percent of the year's plan. Of them, the Huaibei mining area made the fastest progress among all major coal mine projects.

This year is the second peak construction year for Gezhouba project in the second phase of its full-fledged construction. Excavation of the foundation of the main project has been completed. Over 90 percent of the concrete paving has been done. The wind-up tasks for the Erjiang and Sanjiang projects are in full swing and the two projects will soon be delivered to the state for inspection and approval.

Since the laying of multiple tracks of the (Shuang Lang) section of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway was completed ahead of time in July, this railway has been shipping coal to the coal wharves of Qinhuangdao, producing economic results earlier than expected.

As of the end of September, Shanghai's Boshan Iron and Steel General Plant had completed 82.7 percent of the year's workload.

The five cement plants scheduled for completion and production this year all have been basically completed; finishing touches and test runs are being carried out. Among them, the (Jidong) cement plant is soon to make an all-plant test run and is expected to begin production by the end of this year.

However, because of poor coordination, shortage of accessory equipment, or difficulties in land requisition, progress of some individual major projects has been retarded. Areas and departments concerned are taking measures to solve these problems.

ZHANG JINGFU VIEWS TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

HK241039 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with State Councillor and State Economic Commission Minister Zhang Jingfu by BANYUETAN and JINGJI RIBAO reporters: "Technological Transformation Is An Important Condition for Prosperous Development of Economy" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Why is it said that technological transformation in enterprises, like key construction, is the important condition for the overall fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and for welcoming the new prosperous development of the economy?

Answer: The goal of our country's economic construction put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress is to strive for quadrupling of the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, under the premise of continuously raising economic results. To achieve this strategic goal it is necessary to take two steps: before 1990 it is necessary to lay a good foundation, accumulate strength, and create conditions for the second 10 years, when we enter the period of the economy's prosperous development.

Over the past 3 decades we have established an independent and comparatively complete industrial system and system of national economy; we have trained a large number of administrative cadres and talented people of a certain level, laying a material and technological foundation for realization of the four modernizations. Nonetheless, the technological level and the level of operation and management are on the whole comparatively backward in the 400,000 or so industrial enterprises existing in our country, the quality of products is low, the variety small in number, the consumption of energy resources and raw materials high, and the economic results poor.

At the same time, energy resources and transportation have been strained for a long time and this has become an important factor restricting development of the national economy; in addition, there is irrationality in our economic system, in the economic structure, and in the organizational structure of enterprises; all this has demonstrated that our existing foundation is far from adapting to the needs of prosperous development of the economy. Therefore, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, apart from improving the relationship of various aspects, making the economic system, the economic structure, and the organizational structure of enterprises rational through readjustment, consolidation, and reform, it is necessary to concentrate manpower and financial and material power and to take a good grasp of the two aspects of key construction, with energy resources and transportation as the core, and the technical transformation of enterprises, to lay a good foundation and create conditions for the economy's prosperous development. Whether it is key construction or technological transformation in existing enterprises, both should be carried out on the basis of technological progress; and this is the key to realizing the economy's prosperous development.

Why should we place the technological transformation of existing enterprises on the same important basis as key construction? First, it is necessary for the existing industrial basis to accumulate capital for key construction, provide advanced technological equipment, and supply energy resources and raw materials for it. Under the condition of backward technology, low-quality products, and poor economic results, such foundations will fail to meet the needs of key construction and the people's livelihood. Second, the 400,000 or so existing enterprises are a "vast ocean" compared with key construction. If the backward features of the "vast ocean" fail to undergo a great change, not going through a technological transformation, and we rely solely on the construction of a few new modernized enterprises without the simultaneous technological development of existing enterprises, the role of key construction will fail to be implemented. Consider the strain on the supply of energy resources; apart from insufficiency in the production capability of existing energy resources, a very important factor is that the consumption of energy resources in our enterprises is high and the waste great. At present, the consumption of energy resources in the industrial and transportation enterprises of our country accounts for about 80 percent of the total consumption of energy resources of the whole country, while the utilization rate is less than 30 percent. If such a backward feature remains unchanged, there will be an annual need for about 2 billion tons of standard coal by the end of the century, when the gross industrial and agricultural output value quadruples, according to the present ratio between output value and the consumption of energy resources. Despite the fact that our country is rich in natural resources, we do not possess such a great capability for exploitation, judging by our conditions in various aspects. Therefore, while actively developing energy resources we must seriously take a good grasp of technological reform and renovation of equipment in existing enterprises, the transformation of technological flow and structure of products, and the replacement of backward equipment that has a high consumption of energy resources with highly efficient energy-saving equipment, and rely on technological progress in tapping potentialities for saving energy resources in the enterprises. This is the most realistic and efficient measure to relax the strain on energy resources and to ensure overall fulfillment of the goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century.

Question: Why should the technological transformation take as its core the improvement of the performance and quality of products and the lowering of the consumption of energy resources and raw materials?

Answer: The main expressions of poor economic results of enterprises are: the high consumption of energy resources and raw materials, low quality of products, which are monotonous in variety and not suitable for sale, and the overstocking of some products in large quantities. The key to solving this contradiction is the reliance on technological transformation and progress, apart from improving the operation and management of the enterprises. Technological transformation is in essence the transformation of products and technology. We should take products as the motive force, technology as the basis, and the saving of energy resources as the key link, and adopt new technology, technical know-how, equipment, and materials to raise quality, increase variety, and lower the consumption of energy resources and raw materials to heighten economic results. If the technological transformation of enterprises is not carried out on the basis of technological progress, if efforts are not spent on improving the performance and quality of products and lowering the consumption of energy resources and raw materials, while the enterprises limit themselves to the pursuit of output value and the expansion of output, such enterprises will have neither future nor vitality. This is a grave challenge put forth to all enterprises by the objective situation.

Question: Why should there be a demarcation line between technological transformation and capital construction?

Answer: Technological transformation and capital construction differ in nature. Technological transformation achieves its purposes of improving quality, increasing variety, lowering material consumption, and raising economic results chiefly through the compensation for funds and the realization of technological transformation and renewal of equipment of the enterprises. It is expanded reproduction with intension as the chief content, while capital construction is expanded reproduction with expansion of the capability for production as its chief purpose, mainly through the accumulation of capital. We should not confuse technological transformation and capital construction. At present, in view of the over-sudden increase in investment in fixed assets and the situation of a greater and greater growth in the rate of investment of self-raised funds, the state has adopted a series of measures to control the scale of investment in capital construction. Nonetheless, both in the past and at present, some localities and departments have transferred a large number of projects of capital construction with self-raised funds to projects of technological transformation, and even resume those capital construction projects cancelled through readjustment in the name of technological transformation. Such practice is in essence disguised, lengthening the line of capital construction, resulting in further strain on capital, energy resources, and raw materials; this has upset not only technological transformation but also key state construction. Therefore, it is necessary to draw a line in general between technological transformation and capital construction so that there will be something to stick to in our practical work, and to strengthen the examination and supervision of this work.

The State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Statistical Bureau have recently worked out provisional stipulations for the division between renovation measures and capital construction. The standard for the division is defined in accordance with the nature of the project, linked with the requirements of planned administration and the source of capital. There are two points in the principle for the division: first, the ratio of the amount of building construction of the project. Technological transformation projects should go in for building construction as little as possible. With any single project, if the newly constructed building should exceed 30 percent of its original floorspace, and the funds spent on the construction exceed 20 percent of the project's total sum, a separate report on the project should be sent in for approval in accordance with the stipulation of the administration of projects at different levels. It should be placed under strict control, and the approved project should be sent to the State Economic Commission and kept on file.

Second, it depends on whether the project's content is for intensification or extension, whether it is aimed at technological progress or at expanding the general production capability of the processing industry. If the added construction of the main workshop is designed to expand production capability within the factory, it belongs to the expansion of the building in capital construction, and should not be listed in the plan for renovation measures.

Question: What problems should we pay attention to in carrying out the present technological transformation?

Answer: First, it is necessary to place the general scale of the capital for technological transformation under strict control. Generally, it is necessary to strictly control capital construction and to make technological transformation appropriately lively. Now, in some localities and departments it is held that to make technological transformation lively it should not be kept under the control of the general scale of the planned capital. This is a misunderstanding. Making technological transformation lively chiefly refers to technological transformation projects, in particular, equipment renewal projects that do not involve much building construction. Examination and approval and administrative methods should be handled flexibly in accordance with the characteristics of technological transformation, while unnecessary and overelaborate procedures should be reduced so that no time need be lost in carrying out technological measures for production. Nonetheless, this does not mean that there will be no control over the general scale of the capital for technological transformation. All localities and departments should arrange their technological transformation projects within the scale of capital control in the plan for renovation measures issued by the state to each locality or department. No localities or departments have the authority to approve an increase the general scale of capital for renovation measures. In an extraordinary case that involves the need for expansion of the scale, a report must be sent for approval according to relevant stipulations. In the case of the scale controlled by the state plan being exceeded, the localities or departments concerned will be investigated and held accountable; in cases where fraud is practiced or things are allowed to drift, the leading members concerned will be subject to necessary disciplinary sanctions.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the administration of funds for renovation and transformation; they should be genuinely spent on technological progress of enterprises and the expansion of reproduction with intensification as the main. We should strictly prevent the spending of funds for renovation and transformation on capital construction or the expansion of the processing capability of long-line products. The principle of comprehensive balancing, overall arrangement, and administration at different levels should be implemented in the utilization of funds for renovation and transformation.

At present it is necessary to do well in the management of depreciation funds retained by enterprises. Depreciation funds of a production nature in the enterprises should be fixed at a certain proportion (generally not exceeding 30 percent) by various localities and departments according to the subordinate relationship of the enterprises; the enterprises may spend them on their own in maintaining simple reproduction or on small-scale transformation, while the rest of the depreciation funds should be used only in the approved technological plan or annual plan, in accordance with stipulations on the administration of projects at different levels. Depreciation funds of a nonproduction nature may be spent by the enterprises on their own on residential buildings for workers and staff and on the renovation and transformation of other nonproduction equipment. All financial departments and banks should strictly supervise, according to plan, the use of capital for projects of renovation and transformation.

Third, it is necessary to take stock of the renovation and transformation projects under construction. In technological transformation work in the past, some projects appeared of duplicate and blind construction divorced from the overall situation, resulting from the lack of a definite division of labor and job responsibilities, leadership by too many systems, and decentralized administration, plus incompleteness and imperfection in the procedure of examination and approval and administrative measures, and the lack of professional planning guidance in the arrangement of projects. Some projects were not well-prepared in the initial stage, while their construction was started in a hurry; now years have passed without achieving their economic results. Therefore, it is necessary to take stock of renovation and transformation projects under construction in accordance with the standard of "The Provisional Stipulations Concerning the Division Between Renovation and Transformation Measures and Capital Construction." As for those capital construction projects listed in the renovation and transformation measures, projects of high consumption of energy resources whose products fail to find a market, projects with unsound conditions in energy resources, transportation, and raw materials and for their construction, and projects that fail to go into construction a year after the plan has been issued while funds are held for renovation and transformation should all be handled seriously according to circumstances and stopped if need be. As to projects that have not taken stock and sent in their report, their surplus funds for this year cannot be transferred to their use next year.

Fourth, it is necessary to set up the project responsibility system, and to seriously check on the comprehensive economic results of the investment of the projects. From now on it is necessary to appoint persons to be responsible for state key projects of renovation and transformation, and to form a group responsible for each project. From the proposal of the project and the study of its feasibility, to the fulfillment of the plan for the project, putting it into production, checking and acceptance, and the various technical and economic indexes required by the plan, all stages should be grasped throughout the process till good results are gained.

Fifth, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership in the work of technological transformation in a down-to-earth manner, conducting it with focus and measures. The leadership of many localities and departments has attached great importance to the work of technological transformation. It has selected and assigned talented people in the course of structural reform, and strengthened the organs and the leadership over the work of technological transformation. All this is necessary. Nonetheless, in the economic committees of some localities, for a long time there have been no professional personnel to conduct administration over technological transformation, while the engineers and technicians are few; therefore, renovation and transformation are comparatively poor there and technological progress is slow. It is our hope that all localities and departments will adopt down-to-earth measures to strengthen the leadership over the work of technological transformation.

BRIEFS

TUNGSTEN CORPORATION ESTABLISHED -- Nanchang, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China Huaxing Tungsten Corporation was set up recently in Nanchang, capital of Jiangxi Province, to take charge of tungsten enterprises all over China. The new company, an affiliate of the China National Nonferrous Metals Industrial Corporation, will be responsible for co-ordinating planning, pricing, purchase and supply of the metal throughout the country. It will also be responsible for scientific research and popularization of new products as well as export. Tungsten mines and factories, as well as related research, geological and training in institutions, in Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hunan and Sichuan Provinces will from now on come under the administration of the new corporation. China has large tungsten reserves. Jiangxi Province in East China is one of the major producers in the country. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 29 Oct 83 OW]

SHANDONG HOLDS MEETING ON MILITIA WORK

SK020400 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial meeting on consolidating, educating, and training militia organizations concluded on 30 October after a 6-day session. Guided by the 12th party congress and 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee guidelines, and in line with the principles of seeking truth from facts, carrying out reforms and blazing new trails, the meeting analyzed the current situation in provincial militia building, summed up and exchanged experiences and set forth new tasks for putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically, and militarily.

Attending and speaking at the meeting were (Bai Bing), deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units; Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Xu Shulin, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units.

In his speech, Comrade (Bai Bing) reviewed the glorious history of the Shandong militia in the war and during the socialist construction period. He particularly praised the new progress and new achievements in militia construction since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He called on cadres at all levels of the people's armed forces departments to concentrate on studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works concerning the strengthening of PLA units and the people's militia, on the basis of reading the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" from cover to cover. They should also enhance their understanding, apply their understanding in practice and achieve greater success in militia work. Continued efforts should be made to manage well weapons used by the militia to actually prevent accidents and to ensure safety. Centering on building primary militia, efforts should be made to build a backbone contingent well trained and equipped which has solid organization to push the militia work to a new level.

In his speech, Comrade Li Zhen called on local CPC Committees at all levels to regard militia work as a strategic task and place it in a due position, realistically strengthen leadership over the work, give full play to the role of the people's armed forces departments, and attend to consolidating militia organizations, conducting education and fostering a good workstyle among militia organizations to constantly enhance the fighting capacity of the militia. Militiamen should be mobilized to set an example in promoting massive spiritual civilization activities. Militiamen should also be organized to deal blows to criminal offences in cooperation with public security departments to ensure smooth progress of the four modernizations.

In his summation, Comrade Xu Shulin made specific arrangements for consolidating, educating, and training militia organizations across the province in 1984. He called on the people's armed forces departments at all levels to continually implement the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the principle of reforms, go down to grassroots units to conduct investigations and study, be bold carrying out reforms and blazing new trails, and strive to score first-rate achievements to create a new situation in our province's militia work.

SHANDONG COUNTY CARRIES OUT CONSCRIPTION WORK

HK020220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 83 p 4

[Report by Zhao Shusan: "One Day of Conscription"]

[Text] On a certain day in October, Ju County, Shandong Province, began to comprehensively carry out its conscription work.

Early in the morning, the entrances to the offices of the communes and production brigades were crowded with young people who came to sign up for enlistment. More than 19,000 men of conscription age, or 90 percent of those eligible throughout the whole country, had signed up. One of the reasons why so many young people have signed up is because they are attracted by the fact that the Army is training gifted people to be capable of both army and civilian work.

In the 2 years since the Army began to train people to be capable of both army and civilian work, about 1,000 fighters have left the Army and returned to Ju County. Most of them have become skilled craftsmen or skilled laborers with certain special skills or crafts. These veterans have become skilled technical workers of whom the local people are extremely envious. They play an exemplary role in becoming rich through labor. Consequently, the People's Army enjoys higher prestige in the eyes of the people. The people cheerfully say: "The PLA is trained to protect the country. In addition, its fighters acquire some cultural and technical knowledge. It has become a university in reality as well as in name!" On seeing that the young people from the same village who left the Army in these 2 years have become mechanics, farm machine operators, or technical workers in forestry, Sheng Yu, a 62-year-old member of the Houyun Brigade of Liujia Guanzhuang Commune whose son has learned to operate three kinds of farm machines in the Army, tells people he meets: "By training people to be capable of doing both army and civilian work, the Army is acting according to our wishes! My son has joined the Army, thus fulfilling my wish to do something for the country. In addition, my wish to make my son a useful man is also fulfilled! Where else can one find such a good deal!" Before conscription began, he went to the offices of the brigade and the commune to register for his son, Sheng Shuwel. On that day, he accompanied his son to sign up formally.

Of the seven young men from the Nanguan No 2 production brigade in the county seat who joined the Army 3 years ago, two have been admitted to colleges, while the other five have acquired knowledge in radios, carpentry, or planting fruit trees. All of them have mastered practical skills in the Army. When the news spread to the production brigade, the young people became very interested in it. When Qiu Yuzhu, secretary of the party branch of the production brigade, returned to the village from a meeting on conscription held in the commune, more than 20 young people gathered around him, striving to be the first to sign up.

JIANGSU FORMS WORK TEAMS TO HELP UNITS END LOSSES

OW011001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Today the provincial People's Government announced the formation of 12 work teams to be dispatched to 11 cities and units directly under the provincial government. The teams will provide help and supervision to the cities and units in stopping losses and increasing profits and in their financial audits.

Governor Gu Xiulian gave a speech to responsible persons of provincial commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus and to comrades of the work teams. She pointed out emphatically: Whether the economic returns and the quality of enterprises are improved will ultimately be reflected in their finances. To ensure steady economic growth and guarantee supplies for the key construction projects, it is imperative to properly solve financial problems.

Current financial problems are enterprises which are operating at a loss, lax discipline, loopholes, and waste. Therefore, top priority should be given to the task of stopping losses and increasing profits and to financial audits.

Comrade Gu Xiulian announced that financial audits of various provincial-level units will formally begin today. She also gave concrete opinions on what the work teams should do at the lower levels.

The work teams are comprised of 13 departments and bureau directors, 14 office heads, and 50 section chiefs, accountants, and ordinary cadres. Beginning today, they will study relevant documents of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and Jiangsu Province. The teams will depart for various parts of the province on 31 October.

LI FENGPING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG LIBRARY CEREMONY

OW291432 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Library, noted for its long history and large collection of books, held activities to celebrate the 80th anniversary of its founding on the morning of 27 October. Among those who sent calligraphic works or paintings to specially express their congratulations were Xu Deheng, Zhang Aiping, Zhao Puchu, Li Yimang, Zhou Erfu, Song Zhenting, Guo Huaruo, and several noted personages of the cultural and art circles throughout the country. Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Luo Dong, Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee; responsible persons from the departments concerned; and representatives from various circles in the province attended the activities.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, Comrade Luo Dong extended greetings to the staff members of the Zhejiang Library and urged them to continue to make progress and make greater contributions to the building of both spiritual and material civilizations.

SHANGHAI WORKERS MANAGE WITH REPRESENTATIVES CONGRESSES

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 28 (XINHUA) -- "What has pleased you most in the past year?" was the question polled recently among workers of the Shanghai No 6 textile mill. The answer of many: workers' representatives congress.

The Shanghai Trade Union Council says the congress system now covers nearly 6,000 enterprises and organizations in the city. Factory directors and workshop managers of 90 and more enterprises have been elected through such congresses. At the congresses, held quarterly or semiannually, workers' representatives participate in making production and construction plans for the enterprises and in working out and reviewing budgets and programs for major technical innovations and management. They check up regularly on labor protection, workers' welfare, awards and penalties, wage adjustments, training and plans for distributing housing and improving the working and living conditions. When congress is not in session, special work committees or democratic management groups, formed of workers' representatives and managerial personnel, handle proposals by workers and day-to-day problems in some enterprises.

The Shanghai No 9 knitwear mill's workers' representatives congress discussed the work of 142 directors, shop managers and staff members. They praised the director for his hard work and dismissed three managerial personnel for their mismanagement that caused losses.

GUANGDONG URGES ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK020534 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Station Commentary: "The Elimination of Pollution Absolutely Is Not Making a Fuss Over a Trifling Matter"]

[Text] In addition to deciding to rectify the party, the CPC Central Committee has put forward the issue of the need to eliminate spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This decision, which is of great significance, has been enthusiastically endorsed by the masses of people. The masses think it is in keeping with the national conditions and public opinion, it will enjoy popular support, and it was made at the right time.

However, there are a few comrades who do not have an adequate understanding of this issue. They say: By doing so, are we not making a fuss over a trifling matter? We should reply: It is not that these comrades are unaware of the spiritual pollution which has existed in society in recent years. Rather, they do not have an adequate understanding of the seriousness and danger of spiritual pollution. Not long ago, in some parts of our province the phenomenon of spiritual pollution was really shocking: obscene cassette tapes, videotapes, and scripts, among other dirty things, flooded some areas; publications of low taste and vulgar publications became very popular; the tea-houses of some hotels staged unhealthy performances in order to attract customers; feudal, superstitious ideas began to gain ground in some rural areas and cities; the bourgeois idea of putting money first in everything spread in society; and in the ideological and theoretical spheres some people disseminated the sentiment of having no confidence in the socialist and communist causes, and in communist leadership.

We should thoroughly understand that if spiritual pollution is not completely eliminated but allowed to run wild, it will exert a malignant influence on society, confuse people's minds, and impede the realization of the four modernizations. From a long-term point of view, it will adversely affect the healthy growth of future generations.

All party members and citizens should pay close attention to this issue for it is one on which the success and failure of the socialist cause hinges. Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out that the prevention and elimination of spiritual pollution are particularly important and urgent in Guangdong. We should earnestly gain an understanding of the spirit of the instructions made by the provincial CPC Committee, improve our ideological understanding and take a clear-cut stand and be in the forefront of the struggle against spiritual pollution.

GUAN GUANGFU LAUDS HUBEI COMPANY'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK010926 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] In the recent general examination on the work of creating a new situation in Shashi City, the Shashi instrument and meter company scored 98 points in political-ideological work.

When making an inspection tour of the company, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, paid high tribute to its political-ideological work and called for spreading its experiences in order to resist spiritual pollution and to build socialist spiritual civilization throughout the province.

The Shashi instrument and meter company strictly follows the principle of division of labor between the party and administration. The secretary of its CPC Committee, (Shi Dafa), who succeeds in freeing himself from routine work and general affairs, concentrates his major efforts on grasping political-ideological work. The company has successfully built a structure for carrying out political-ideological work by organizing the trade union, CYL, and all group and team leaders in a coordinated way. All departments have their own system to check political-ideological work.

The company's CPC Committee often invites representatives of all parties concerned to study the ideological trend of workers and especially appoints certain persons to iron out ideological problems among workers and assess political-ideological work. Since the 12th CPC National Congress, they have studied twice the ideological trend of workers, finding that some young workers have no basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, making it difficult for them to resist spiritual pollution. In this connection, the company's CPC Committee immediately studied the situation and decided to run a course for young workers in studying communist ideology. Since then, more than 410 young workers have taken the course. Through study, they have acquired basic knowledge of communist theories, the modern history of China, and the historical task of the working class, and have raised their ability to discern and resist spiritual pollution. In line with the spare-time interests of young workers, the company also arranged various activities for them, such as organizing family visits, inviting model workers to deliver reports, organizing spare-time art performances, and holding writing competitions on the topic of the brightness of communism. These activities have exerted a perceptible influence on young workers.

Thanks to the vivid and lively political-ideological work, workers of the company have raised their political consciousness. As a result, the company's production has gradually developed to a certain degree. At the time when the company was established by amalgamating two small neighborhood factories, it could produce only a few hundred electric meters every year. Now its annual output reaches 600,000 electric meters. In the first 9 months of this year, its output value increased by 28 percent over the corresponding period last year, and profits increased by 158 percent.

WUHAN UNIVERSITY CONTROLS STUDENT JOURNALS

HK011457 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 83 p 3

[Report by correspondent Chen Zhihong and reporter Yang Jianwu: "Wuhan University, Hubei, Strengthens Guidance to Student Organizations and Publications To Guard Against Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Wuhan University has adopted various measures to strengthen guidance to student organizations and their publications and to help them resist and eliminate spiritual pollution to ensure the students' extracurricular academic and art creation activities can advance along the socialist course.

In recent years, students in this university have established 7 academic societies and 19 academic publications, and have cultivated a great interest in extracurricular academic activities. However, in a previous period, because of the influence of bourgeois liberalism, some students blindly believed in and followed the creation theories of idealism, such as "existentialism" and "surrealism." In the name of discussing academic issues, some students spread erroneous remarks of disbelief in socialism and denial of the four basic principles. They concentrated their interest on the so-called "alienation of socialism."

This abnormal state of affairs aroused the strong vigilance of party organizations at all levels in the university. They thought the unhealthy tendency had adversely influenced the students' healthy extracurricular academic activities. Then they decided to adopt a series of measures to strengthen guidance to, and control over various students' organizations and publications. They stipulated that all student organizations must subject their activities to the leadership of CPC and CYL organizations in the school and the university student union. No one is allowed to act in the name of student organizations. All publications run by students must adhere to the socialist orientation. Leadership at all levels must strictly oversee them and must not allow those works of a dismal style, permeated with unhealthy ideas, to be published in student publications. They have taught the students to struggle bravely against the evil tendencies of running counter to the party's line, principles, and policies while being courageous in studying actual social issues, to be good at spotting and resisting spiritual pollution from all aspects while carrying out vivid, lively academic and literary creation activities, and to carry out positive criticism and self-criticism while upholding the principle of the "two hundreds." Not long ago, the school authorities criticized a small number of responsible people of student organizations and removed them from their leading posts in these organizations because they cherished some incorrect ideas. The school authorities also often guide the students to go deep into the practice of socialist life to absorb ideological nourishment from society and to build up their ability to guard against spiritual pollution.

HUBEI WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 28 OCT

HK290606 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Summary] The Fifth Hubei Provincial Women's Congress concluded this afternoon. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, and military district including Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Shen Yinluo, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Zhou Huanzhong, Liang Shufen, and (Shi Zirong) attended the closing ceremony.

The congress demanded that in the future the women's federation at all levels strive to implement the principles for women's work determined by the CPC Central Committee, resolutely uphold the legitimate rights of women and children, and bring the role of women into full play. They should resist and eliminate spiritual pollution of all types and make new contributions to developing the province's economy.

GUANGXI CRITICIZES 'WESTERN MODERNIST LITERATURE'

HK290640 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The regional federation of literary and art circles held a forum on 29 October to discuss Western modernist literature and the question of alienation, inviting the participation of some writers and literary critics from organs directly under the regional government and from Nanning City.

The approximately 20 writers and critics attending the forum each expressed their views in the spirit of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. They unanimously held: It was timely and important for the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to put forth the question of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. The effects of the Western modernist literature and its theoretical pillar, the theory of alienation, on China's contemporary literature and art should not be neglected.

The speakers reviewed the historical development of Western modernist literature, and the political background and social origin of its birth, believing that it is the product of Western capitalist society, and the ideology of the decaying class, and is not in harmony with our vigorous socialist society. The view of some writers of our country that socialist modernization is in need of modernist literature does not hold water.

The speakers held: A few years ago, some comrades hoisted the banner of conforming to the trend of the times, advocating Western modernist literature, regarding it as a collection of new aesthetics. This is not only an attempt to negate the glorious tradition of Chinese literature, but also a challenge to socialist literature and art. There are others who advocate the divorce of literature and art from today's fiery struggles and politics, saying that the further from politics, the better for literary and artistic creation. The appearance of the unhealthy phenomena of drifting away from realities, of the pursuit of the so-called exotic surroundings and mood, the fabrication of absurd plots, and so on is related to the effects of Western modernist literature.

The speakers held: Writers and artists of the modernist school advocate self-expression, with counter-rationality governing their activities in literary and artistic creation. Therefore, the advocacy of modernist literature in our country will inevitably lead to the negation of the four basic principles. This is a question that involves what banner to raise, and what road to adopt. It is necessary for us to answer to the call of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, hold aloft the banner of Marxism and socialism, and strive to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution in the ideological field.

Comrades attending the meeting mentioned that modernist literature and the question of alienation is a complicated social phenomenon, and its appearance exceeds the realm of one country, nation, or region. It should not be treated in an oversimplified manner, but an accurate and objective introduction should be made on it with the Marxist view, standpoint, and method. At the same time, deep study should be conducted to make clear its nature. This will be helpful to the literary and art workers and readers in improving their ability to distinguish things.

The comrades attending the meeting declared they would study and implement in earnest the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and actively respond to the call of the Central Committee; apart from correcting and preventing leftist erroneous trends, it is necessary to wage struggle against the erroneous trends of bourgeois liberalization in a clear-cut manner with perfect assurance, to make our cause of literature and art develop along the socialist road.

BRIEFS

SHENZHEN FOREIGN INVESTMENT -- From January to September this year, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone signed 589 contracts with foreign businessmen, an increase of 269 over the same period last year. The agreed investment reached some HK\$825 million, an increase of 420 percent compared with the same period last year. During the same period, the special zone received a total of 2,312 foreign businessmen, a 200 percent increase over the same period last year. These businessmen came from 21 countries and regions, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Macao. [Summary]
[Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 83 HK]

CHENGDU PLA CPC HOLDS MEETING ON RECTIFICATION

HK020243 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, an enlarged meeting of the Chengdu PLA CPC Committee which is now in session has seriously studied the communique of the 2d plenary session of the 12th Central Committee and the decision on party rectification. The participating comrades declared: In the imminent party rectification, leading cadres must set an example, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, and take the lead in eliminating spiritual pollution.

The participants in this meeting are all leading cadres at and above the army level. They held that the central decision to rectify the party is very essential. Chengdu PLA Units Political Commissar Wan Haifeng said: The Central Committee's analysis of problems in the party fully match the reality of the Chengdu PLA units. The armed forces are the pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship and shoulder the great mission of defending the security of the motherland and the four modernizations. Party rectification in the PLA is of special significance.

The CPC Committee of the Chengdu PLA units is resolved to uphold the spirit of being bold in three aspects in this party rectification, that is, being bold in taking charge; being bold in self-dissection; boldly conducting sincere and profound self-criticism regarding shortcomings and errors; and being bold in launching mutual criticism, and speaking the truth instead of being concerned about saving face.

Commander Wang Chenghan said: By upholding the spirit of being bold in the three aspects and making the corrections we say we will make, we can enable the masses to see practical results of party rectification and strengthen the confidence of the party members and the masses in doing a good job in party rectification.

Deputy Commander Chen Mingyi said: We should take the lead in eliminating spiritual pollution, clear away leftist and rightist erroneous influences, and lead the whole body of party members to do a good job in rectifying the party.

SICHUAN CPC HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK010917 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] From 27 to 31 October, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held a standing committee meeting to convey and study the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to seriously discuss and study the issues of unfolding party rectification and preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front.

The meeting held: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, which was adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the plenary session are of profound significance for our party-building, for building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization in the course of building material civilization, and for striving for a new victory in socialist modernization.

The comrades attending the meeting conducted penetrating discussion of the necessity and urgency of party rectification; the basic principle, policy, and tasks of party rectification; and the problem of not carrying out party rectification perfunctorily and superficially. They analyzed the situation in the party throughout the province. They have full confidence that this party rectification will be carried out well.

They all declared: It is necessary first to study well the important documents of the Second Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to profoundly understand its spirit, and, in accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and with the party Constitution and the guiding principles for inner-party political life as the criteria, to set an example, to be strict with ourselves, to make a very good summary in ideology, work style, and work, to conduct criticism and self-criticism, and to solve our own problems. We must turn the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee into a strong core to lead the whole province in building material civilization and spiritual civilization. On this basis, we must do a good job in party rectification throughout the province.

The meeting held: The second plenary session regarded the elimination of spiritual pollution as an urgent task of the ideological front and solemnly put it before the whole party. It is extremely important and extremely timely. The substance of spiritual pollution is the dissemination of the decadent and moribund ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the dissemination of feelings of lack of confidence in socialism, the communist cause, and Committee Party leadership. This will actually cause people to criticize, suspect, and negate socialism and to lose confidence in the prospects of socialism and communism. The harm of spiritual pollution is tremendous and can bring calamity to the country and people. Therefore, prevention and elimination of spiritual pollution is a major task which has a bearing on the fate of our party and our country. We must seriously resolve it. CPC Committees at all levels must include prevention and elimination of spiritual pollution on their agenda, seriously organize study, understand the seriousness and harm of spiritual pollution, unify thinking, and enhance awareness. We must particularly strengthen political and ideological work for the party members and the masses, conduct education in communism and socialism, and conscientiously resist the influence of the decadent and moribund ideology of the bourgeoisie. In the rural areas and at the grassroots levels, we must pay attention to resisting the influence of the survivals of feudalism.

The meeting decided that in the middle of November, and enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee would be held to convey and implement the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to make arrangements for party rectification throughout the province.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI SPEAKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK011415 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial conference on general education lasted 11 days and concluded in Chengdu on 31 October. Xu Quan, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. (Ren Guilu), director of the provincial Education Department, read the namelist of 284 advanced collectives and individuals who pooled funds to run schools and who were commended by the provincial People's Government. Subsequently, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee; the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the provincial People's Government; and the provincial CPPCC Committee and Tian Bao, member of the Central Advisory Commission, awarded citations and bonuses to 26 counties which were commended. Vice Governor He Haoju made a summing-up of the conference.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the conference. He mainly dealt with three points: The first problem he dealt with was the problem of strengthening ideological and political work on the education front. He said: "The most important current task of ideological and political work on the education front is to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution." After enumerating many phenomena of spiritual pollution in the theoretical, literary, art, and education circles, he said: "The substance of spiritual pollution is to disseminate the decadent and moribund ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and to disseminate the feelings of lack of confidence in socialism, the communist cause, and Communist Party leadership."

"Therefore, the current problem on the ideological front which needs to be solved first is to correct the trends toward the right, weakness, and laxity. We must all clearly understand this." Subsequently, Yang Rudai put forward three demands on the education workers:

1. The education workers must first do well in purifying their spirit and eliminating spiritual pollution.
2. The education workers must stand on the forefront of the struggle to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution and hold high the banners of socialism and communism.
3. The education workers must strengthen their own study and endeavor to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and some other advanced scientific and cultural knowledge.

Yang Rudai also demanded that CPC Committees at all levels give full play to the role of the education workers in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. The second problem Yang Rudai dealt with was that of arousing revolutionary enthusiasm. The third problem was the problem of strengthening party leadership.

At the conference, Vice Governor Kang Zhenhuang spoke; Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report entitled "Strengthen and Reform General Education and Lay a Good Foundation for Building the Two Civilizations;" and (Ren Guilu), director of the provincial Education Department, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on general education work. The comrades present at the conference discussed the draft of decision of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government on strengthening and reforming general work and the drafts of several documents on pooling funds to run schools, on factories and mines running schools, and on urban vocational education. They also discussed ideological and political work in schools and the problem of conducting education in patriotism for students. Fourteen units exchanged their experiences at the conference or gave speeches on special subjects. Comrades also visited the premises of middle and primary schools in Guanghan and Shifang Counties which have been run with jointly raised funds.

XIZANG PLA ISSUES NOTICE ON EDUCATION FOR NEW SOLDIERS

HK290633 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Political Department of Xizang Military District recently issued a circular demanding that the units of the district take the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as their guide and conduct education on the party's nationality policy and mass discipline for new soldiers who have arrived in Xizang.

The circular said: It is necessary to organize the new soldiers to seriously study passages in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" on army-government and army-people relations and the speeches of leading central comrades on the nationality issue, and conduct education on the party's nationality policy and the army's nature, program, and tasks. We should let them know about the history of Xizang and the brilliant combat history of our army in Xizang so that they will fully understand the importance of carrying out the party's nationality policy and observing mass discipline. We should arouse their love for Xizang, the border region, and the people of all nationalities in Xizang so that they will firmly establish the ideas of building Xizang for a long time and regarding the border region as their home and hardship as glorious, and contribute to strengthening nationality unity and building a united, rich and civilized new socialist Xizang.

The circular demanded that after the new soldiers arrive at their units, it is necessary to organize welcoming gatherings and forums, introduce the lifestyle, customs, social conditions, and religious beliefs of the local masses, and launch a drive to love Xizang and the people of all nationalities who live there, and to do one or two good deeds for the masses.

XIZANG PLA DISTRICT AGRICULTURE MEETING OPENS

HK020346 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] A Xizang Military District conference on agricultural and sideline production opened in Lhasa on 31 October. Some 500 people attended the opening of the meeting, including Logistics Department leaders at and above the battalion level, farm managers, and representatives of advanced units and individuals in sparetime production and of PLA units stationed in Lhasa.

Xizang Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Zhang Fengqi); advisers (Ma Baixue) and (Lu Zhizhong); and leaders of the organs of the PLA General Logistics Department and the Chengdu Military Region Logistics Department made congratulatory speeches. (Liu Jiaqia), political commissar of the Logistics Department of Xizang Military District, made the opening speech. Xizang Military District Deputy Commander (Liu Yongkang), and (Peng Zhaowu), deputy director of the military district's department of the Chengdu Military Region Logistics Department, made speeches.

XIZANG ANNOUNCES 70 ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROJECTS

OW011254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Lhasa, November 1 (XINHUA) -- The People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region has announced 70 projects for economic cooperation with partners from other parts of the country. Local officials have just finished a week's survey and negotiations with a 26-member delegation from central departments and four provinces and municipalities. The delegation came to Tibet to help with economic development plans

The projects cover energy development, road building, resources surveying and planning and construction of textile mills, food processing plants and garment factories as well as cooperation in scientific research and personnel training. The economically developed municipalities and provinces taking part in economic cooperation with the autonomous region are Shanghai, Tianjin, Sichuan and Zhejiang.

Tibet with a population of 1.78 million lags behind economically for historical reasons. At present the central government subsidizes 98 percent of the region's expenditures each year. In the past 32 years this has amounted to six billion yuan. In August this year, the central government designated Shanghai, Tianjin, Sichuan and Zhejiang as the four major partners to work with the region in speeding up its economic development.

ACTION ON CEMENT PLANT, OTHER PROJECTS IN XIZANG

HK020336 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the State Planning Commission that a certain degree of support should be provided for Xizang's economic construction, a representative of this commission who is a member of the visiting aid-Xizang delegation has, after several days of serious discussion, agreed that the project of expanding the Lhasa cement plant be included in the state plan; this will be examined and approved at this year's national planning meeting. At the same time, he demanded that the regional Broadcasting and Television Bureau do a good job in preparatory work for the expansion of the 602 radio station. After technical verifications, the State Planning Commission will be prepared to discuss with the Ministry of Broadcasting and Television the work of putting this project on the state plans. It has also been decided to allocate some money from the State Planning Commission's scientific research funds to support research in [word indistinct] power generation, the development of compound fodder, research in experimental research in pumps operated by solar energy, power generation by solar heat, and research in winter [word indistinct] on upland grasslands.

GYPSUM RESERVES DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN XIZANG

OW010928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Lhasa, November 1 (XINHUA) -- Gypsum reserves of over 200 million tons have been found in uninhabited areas of the northern Tibet plateau, geologists here said today. The reserves were located during geological surveys carried out from May to August in Ngari and Nagqu Prefectures on the 5,000-meter high plateau. More than 100 scientists took part in the surveys. The whole area covers nearly half a million square kilometers. Geological maps were also drawn for an area of 150,000 square kilometers, the scientists said.

GUO FENG AT LIAONING FORUM ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK020514 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee recently held a forum on studying the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The forum emphatically pointed out that fighting to eliminate spiritual pollution is an urgent matter. Efforts should be made to resolutely correct or thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution stemming from various fronts and fields. From now on, our newspapers and periodicals, radio and television broadcast programs, literary and art performances, and social-cultural markets will no longer have unhealthy materials reflecting spiritual pollution.

The forum was presided over by Shen Xianhui, standing committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department. Attending the forum's discussions were Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Dai Suli and Li Tieying, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, who also delivered speeches at the conclusion of the forum.

Directors of the propaganda departments under various prefectural and city party committees and provincial level departments and bureaus and responsible persons from the provincial level units in charge of propaganda, cultural, and education work held a discussion in line with the actual situation prevailing on the theoretical, literary and artistic, journalistic, and education fronts. They pointed out: Liaoning Province also has such problems concerning spiritual pollution, pointed out by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Some problems are even more serious in the province. Therefore, it is imperative for us to adopt a serious, earnest, and resolute attitude toward the problems and to launch a struggle to the end against the problems and achieve remarkable success. They pledged to resolutely respond to the call issued by the CPC Central Committee and to take the lead in struggle against spiritual pollution by enhancing the sense of revolutionary cause and political responsibility, holding high the Marxist banner and taking a clear-cut stand.

In facing various challenges, comrades in charge of ideological work should pay attention to the attitude to be adopted. In this respect, participants unanimously held that efforts should be made to earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism and to actively criticize or launch a struggle against all erroneous ideology. At present, there is a bad practice in which, as soon as criticism is conducted, some people say the leftist line is pouncing on us again and it is coming down again on us with the big stick. Thus, some comrades are often overcautious and full of worries in doing things. They even dare not touch or grasp the problems concerning spiritual pollution and often adopt an attitude of liberalism such as leaving the bad practice unchecked.

We must note that our party has seriously and earnestly summed up the leftist lessons drawn from history and also urges us to continuously correct or prevent the leftist erroneous trend in the future. Such party measures did not tell us to adopt an undisciplined attitude toward erroneous words and deeds. Therefore, in eliminating spiritual pollution, we still have to actively launch an ideological struggle, and conduct criticism in a comradely, realistic proper, and convincing manner against the erroneous words, deeds, and work tendencies of some comrades. Criticism and self-criticism are the due obligations of communist party members and no one is allowed to evade them. In launching the drive of criticism and self-criticism, we must, of course, be clear about right and wrong, upgrade understanding, and stress the quality and limitation of criticism.

The forum also pointed out: To thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution, it is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work among various departments and units, to step up training of personnel in charge of political work, and to build up a strong and Marxist contingent of political work personnel. It is necessary to adopt various measures, such as conducting basic training and dispatching personnel to grassroots-level units to learn from real life, in an effort to vigorously upgrade the political quality and ideological standard among personnel in charge of propaganda and education work throughout the province.

LIAONING EDITORIAL URGES WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK310834 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Open Up a New Situation in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." This issue was once again brought up at the provincial conference on ideological and political work among staff members and workers, because the phenomenon of paying no attention to ideological and political work still exists to a considerable extent. If we raise the question how the "lifeline" has been developed at your respective units, we are afraid that the answer of many enterprise leaders will not be up to the standard. At present there still are many enterprise cadres who consider bonuses the "golden whip." Opening the way with money, "the cadres exercise management with money and workers work for money," thus confusing the people's thinking. As often as not the money is spent although production is not necessarily efficient. Production goes up in one month when more bonuses are issued, and it goes down by a large margin in another when fewer bonuses are issued. With incorrect operational orientation, some enterprises put efforts not into enlarging their competence but in scrambling for benefit with the state. They shift the burden to consumers or even have no scruples about evading taxes and retaining profits. Such a phenomenon of neglecting ideological work, leading staff members and workers to the pursuit of material interests, and openly violating policies must not continue any longer. A modern socialist enterprise needs advanced science and technology and managerial systems. But this alone is not enough. It still needs a contingent of staff and workers with high political consciousness. We can often see that under similar material conditions, largely different results may be created because of the different ideological consciousness and mental outlook of the people. Enterprise leaders should have a clear understanding of this.

In our current efforts to strengthen ideological education, the emphasis should be placed on young workers. Young workers have accounted for about two-thirds of the total number of staff and workers. The overwhelming majority of them are working on the forefront of production and construction. They are the main, backbone force. Their dominant force is good. However, we should also note that the pernicious influence of the 10-year domestic turmoil and the influence of the leftover ideology of the exploiting classes and other nonworking classes have left a deeply engraved brand on them. At present, some young workers, lacking lofty ideals, political enthusiasm, and the labor attitude as masters of the state, have forgotten the great historical mission of the working class. They pursue bourgeois lifestyles and personal economic "real benefits," saying that "seeking no pleasure in one's youth, one will lead his whole life in vain." This shows that the current standard and political consciousness of this worker contingent are far from meeting the requirements the party and the state have set for them.

It is time we include the study and implementation of the "Program for the Ideological and Political Work Among Staff and Workers and State Enterprises (for Trial Use)" and the strengthening of the ideological education of staff and workers, particularly young workers, in our agenda. The ideological work among young workers should not be confined to correcting their erroneous ideas. More important, it should aim to help them foster revolutionary ideals, raise ideological consciousness and moral values and establish a new style of life. With successful ideological and political work among its young workers, which amount to two-thirds of the total, whose production and political enthusiasm is fully aroused, an enterprise is surely able to open up a new prospect in its ideological and political work and vitalize its production, construction, and other fields of work. We should see the importance and urgency of educating young workers. We should spare neither money nor effort in it and no longer turn a blind eye to and be insensitive about it.

ECONOMIC LAW RESEARCH CENTER SET UP IN LIAONING

OW290847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Shenyang, October 29 (XINHUA) -- China's first provincial economic law research center has been set up recently in Liaoning Province in the northeast, according to a national symposium on the theory of economic law now in session in the provincial capital of Shenyang.

In addition to the dissemination, study and consultation of economic law, the center is designed to examine and discuss regulations promulgated by the provincial government, coordinate and guide economic legislation and examine the implementation of regulations, enact plans for economic legislation and organize professional training courses for staff engaged in economic legislation.

In recent years similar institutions have also been set up in Shanghai, Guangdong, Jilin and Sichuan. Many provinces, cities and autonomous regions have drawn up three- or five-year plans for economic legislation embodying local economic characteristics. Economic legislation in the comparatively developed industrial centers of Shanghai and Liaoning are centered on energy, transportation and communications, technical renovation of factories and enterprises, better management and quality of industrial products as well as the improvement of economic results and expansion of the decision making power of the enterprises.

Liaoning province has in the past 4 years promulgated over 100 economic regulations which have improved the quality of products and added new varieties, winning the province first place in the national competition for quality of industrial products. In mainly agricultural Sichuan and Jilin provinces regulations have facilitated an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, sideline occupations and fishery. They cover land, rivers, mountain forests and seed management. Jilin province has also issued regulations on protection of natural reserves in the Changbai Mountains. In Anhui province, where the agricultural contract responsibility system went into force earlier than elsewhere, regulations for specialized households and individual industrial and commercial households have promoted the healthy development of the contract responsibility system.

Nine economic regulations relating to economic ties with foreign countries have also been enacted by Guangdong province. Four new regulations governing the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone are expected to be issued this year.

JILIN PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK290511 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee recently held a forum of responsible persons of the propaganda departments of various city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural CPC Committees who have attended the provincial conference of party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs, of the provincial propaganda, cultural and educational, and scientific research units and of 19 institutions of higher learning in Changchun to discuss the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution.

At the forum, participants repeatedly and earnestly studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal on not bringing spiritual pollution to the ideological front and held discussions in line with the actual situations in their own localities, departments and units. Comrades attending the forum unanimously held that the CPC Central Committee's proposal on eliminating spiritual pollution is very necessary, practical, and absolutely accords with the actual situation of our province's ideological front. All participants held that conducting socialist spiritual civilization construction and preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution are problems in two aspects. It will be impossible to construct socialist spiritual civilization successfully if we fail to eliminate spiritual pollution. Likewise, spiritual pollution will not be effectively eliminated if we fail to attend to the construction of spiritual civilization focusing on communist ideology.

Responsible comrades of many provincial-level units also examined their weak and lax behavior and problems and planned to adopt measures to prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution in line with their actual situations.

Li Yanquan, Standing Committee member and first deputy director of the Propaganda Department, and Wu Houjun, deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department, attended the forum and presided over it in turn.

Li Yanquan delivered a speech at the end of the forum. He emphatically pointed out: We must not underestimate the harmfulness of spiritual pollution. The key to eliminating spiritual pollution still lies in justly and firmly persisting in conducting education and propaganda on the four basic principles. As far as the ideological front is concerned, the elimination of spiritual pollution is also one of its tasks in the course of overall party rectification. It is an important matter of principle to political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee. He set forth preliminary requirements for the province's current spiritual pollution elimination work and made specific arrangements in this regard.

NINGXIA CPC SECRETARY WRITES ON DEVELOPING NORTHWEST

HK010724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee:
"Make Greater Contributions to Developing the Northwest"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has put forth the tentative strategic idea that by the end of this century and the beginning of the next, our country will gradually shift its focus of economic construction to the northwest. This has disclosed the fine prospects of development for the northwest and has greatly encouraged the cadres of Han, Hui, and other nationalities in Ningxia.

Ningxia is part of the great northwest. The area in Ningxia which is irrigated by water from the Huang He abounds in gifts from nature and has been a developed farming area since ancient time and thus has gained renown as a southern-type lush area to the north of the Great Wall. The irrigated area abounds in wheat, rice, beets, and fruit. The per mu grain output is relatively high there, with the highest per mu wheat output exceeding 1,000 jin and the highest per mu rice output possibly exceeding 1,500 jin. Moreover, there is a vast stretch of reclaimable land. The vast southern mountainous areas have fine prospects for developing forestry and animal husbandry. Our region is also rich in energy. Its coal reserves rank fifth in the nation, and include all varieties and are of fine quality and easy to exploit. The anthracite in Ruchi Gou is particularly well-known for having less ash, a low level of phosphorus and sulphur, and high heat capacity. The region also has great potential for tapping hydraulic power generation. In addition to the key hydroelectric power project in Qingtongxia, there are two more gradations of water levels on the Huang He to be used for power generation. There are also some oil reserves in the region which are being extracted now.

During the 30 years and more since liberation, with the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the support of the whole nation, the people of all nationalities throughout the region have vigorously exploited the region's natural resources and developed the region's economic construction. In the sphere of industry, the industries of coal, petroleum, electricity, metallurgy, machine-building, electronics, chemicals, building materials, paper, porcelain, food processing, leather and wool, and cotton and linen textiles have all begun to take shape. The region's gross industrial output value in 1982 increased by 111 times over 1949. In the sphere of agriculture, the region has achieved great growth in its agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. Its gross agricultural output value for 1982 was 300 percent more than that in 1949. It has also brought about a tremendous change in its science, technology, education, and other undertakings. All these have laid a solid foundation for speeding up its development in the future.

In order to give play to Ningxia's strong points and in order to develop and build up the great northwest, we should build our Huang He irrigated area into a base of grain production, food processing industry, production of raw sugar materials, animal husbandry, and fruit of the Chinese wolfberry. We should vigorously grow trees and grass, develop animal husbandry, and strive to cover with trees and grass more than 30 percent of the southern mountainous areas, which constitute two-thirds of the total area of the region.

In this way, we will turn our region into a base of forestry and of production of live-stock products and oil-bearing crops. We should also speed up the development of the region's coal industry and exploitation of water resources, and so forth. Our tasks are glorious and arduous. We should rely on the 4 million people of Hui, Han, and other nationalities, carry forward the spirit of hard struggle, grasp the construction of both civilizations, be brave to carry out reform, conscientiously make progress, make great efforts to develop our region and thus make our due contributions, with the heroism of "one is not a hero if one fails to reach the Great Wall," to the construction of a new Ningxia characterized by unity, friendship, prosperity and well-to-do livelihood.

GANSU CPC HOLDS ENLARGED STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK010816 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee in Lanzhou from 25 to 30 October. At the meeting, Comrade Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, relayed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and made arrangements for current tasks and those for next year.

The enlarged meeting of the standing committee was attended by the standing committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, the chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee who are party members, the vice governors of the provincial government who are party members, the chairman of the provincial CPPCC, the vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC who are party members, the secretaries of the prefectural and autonomous prefectural CPC Committees, principal responsible members of the various departments, commissions, and offices of the provincial CPC Committee, secretaries of the CPC Committees of the leading party groups of the departments directly under the provincial authorities, and secretaries of the CPC Committees of the factories and mines directly under the prefectural authorities, scientific research institutes, and universities and colleges in Lanzhou, totaling 158 persons.

After conscientiously studying the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the important speeches delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the participants unanimously held that the resolution on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee fully conforms with the actual situation of our party and the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the whole party and the people of all nationalities in our country. The significance, objectives, tasks, and measures of party rectification as illustrated in the resolution are quite correct. So long as we do a good job of party rectification according to the resolution, the ideological and organizational building and the work style of our party assuredly will be strengthened in an all-round way and our four modernizations program will have a strong guarantee. All comrades unanimously expressed their vigorous support for the resolution of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the major policy decision of the CPC Central Committee on eliminating spiritual pollution.

In the course of the meeting, Comrade Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report on eliminating spiritual pollution; Comrade Chen Guangyi, provincial governor, delivered a report on economic work; and Comrade Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a concluding report.

In his report, Comrade Li Ziqi stressed the question of resolutely carrying out the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and doing a good job of all-round party rectification. After expounding the great significance of party rectification, he pointed out: First of all, it is necessary to organize the broad section of party members in studying the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun as well as the documents stipulated by the central party rectification guidance committee. They are our sharp weapon and ideological basis in carrying out party rectification. In the course of study, it is necessary to profoundly understand the spirit of the party rectification documents in light of the ideological conditions of party members and the work in our localities, departments, and units. We should heighten our awareness, take a correct attitude, establish confidence, and withstand the test. We should resolutely answer the call of the CPC Central Committee and take an active part in party rectification.

When talking about the specific arrangements for party rectification, Comrade Li Ziqi said: It is necessary to carry out party rectification in an all-round way in accordance with the stipulations of the CPC Central Committee. We should carry out party rectification from top to bottom, by stages, in groups, and in order of leading bodies and cadres and ordinary party members. The standing committee of the provincial CPC Committee has decided to carry out party rectification in two stages and six groups. The rectification will be started this winter and will be completed in 3 years. The first stage will include more than 70 units, such as the party and government bodies at the provincial level, some administrative institutions, and specialized companies.

He said: The units carrying out party rectification this winter will primarily rely on the leadership of the CPC Committees or leading party groups of various units. They are required to do the following things well, that is, they should devote a certain period of time to the study of documents, measure themselves by the party Constitution and the standards of a communist, conduct criticism and self-criticism, take disciplinary actions against some erring party members, register party members, and do a good job of inspection before acceptance. It is necessary to adhere to high standards and quality. Under no circumstances should we carry out party rectification perfunctorily or superficially. All units which carry out party rectification perfunctorily or superficially should conduct it all over again. After the first stage of party rectification begins, the primary task of the whole region is to study and to conduct party rectification at selected units. In order to strengthen leadership over party rectification, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up the provincial party rectification leading group.

In his concluding report, Comrade Li Ziqi stressed the necessity to continue to sort out the three kinds of people. He said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, we have uncovered and dealt with a number of these people. We have laid a good foundation for sorting out these people in our province. However, judging from our understanding and actual work, we still have many problems. Leading bodies at various levels should understand that the attitude we take toward the three kinds of people is a major issue of principle, determining whether or not we can achieve political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

Now we must do a good job of the following tasks in accordance with the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. 1) The CPC committees at various levels should adhere to the principle of party character and oppose factionalism. They should investigate all problems, regardless of whether they involve any factions. 2) We should be both firm and prudent, acting in strict accordance with the policies stipulated in the resolution. 3) We should resolutely remove obstacles and interference. Leading bodies at various levels should overcome the tendencies of being afraid of difficulties, of being soft-hearted, and of glossing over things. We should be bold to tackle tough problems. 4) It is necessary to put a stop to the three malpractices and to rectify the behavior of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal advantage. This is also a major issue which should be solved in the all-round party rectification.

Then, Comrade Li Ziqi said that it is necessary to approach the work of eliminating spiritual pollution with a firm stand and a resolute, serious, and conscientious attitude. He said: In the course of building material and spiritual civilizations, the CPC Committees at various levels assume an extremely heavy responsibility in doing a good job of this task. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have attained great achievements on the ideological front. A great many comrades working on this front have done much useful work and have written many good works and theatrical items. However, there are a number of people in our province who run counter to the demands of the party and the people and who contaminate people's minds with their erroneous words and deeds and unhealthy works, thus bringing about the tendency of bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out: CPC Committees at various levels should realize the seriousness of spiritual pollution and the urgency and necessity of eliminating spiritual pollution. As a matter of act, spiritual pollution refers to the dissemination of various decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. This is by no means a pure academic issue but a serious and important political issue of whether or not we should adhere to the leadership of the party and the socialist path. In fact, spiritual pollution is a reflection of class struggle in a certain scope. Its harmfulness and consequence are no less serious than those of economic crimes and criminal offenses. The struggle we wage against spiritual pollution is one of defending the purity of Marxism and the four basic principles and of opposing right bourgeois liberalization.

Comrade Li Ziqi said: CPC Committees and leading cadres at various levels should never underestimate the harmfulness of spiritual pollution. Problems of spiritual pollution not only exist in our province but are fairly serious in some cases. It is necessary to adopt resolute and effective measures to carry out this struggle vigorously. He also made specific arrangements for the work of eliminating spiritual pollution throughout the province.

At the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, Comrade Li Ziqi also made arrangements for the five other aspects of work for this winter and next year. He said: The five other aspects of our work throughout the province for this winter and next year are as follows:

1. Resolutely carry out a great shift in agricultural strategy and place the focal point of our work in growing grass and planting trees. In August this year, the provincial CPC Committee held a special work conference to relay and carry out the instructions of Comrade Hu Yaobang on growing grass and planting trees, developing animal husbandry, transforming mountains and rivers, and abolishing poverty to become rich and to formulate the principles for agricultural development in our province. We should continue to carry out the spirit of that meeting unswervingly. Comrade Li Ziqi said: In our province, whether in Hexi or Hedong, we should vigorously grow grass and plant trees and develop animal husbandry in order to achieve gradually a benign ecological cycle. This is the most fundamental way out for changing the outlook of Gansu. It is very important to develop a commodity grain base in the Hexi region. We should try as far as possible to produce more commodity grain in order to support the readjustment of the agricultural structure in the central region. It is equally important to develop the Hexi region, to build irrigation works, and to grow grass and plant trees. The Hedong region, particularly the central region, should give first priority to the work of growing grass and planting trees.

The pastoral areas should primarily develop the grassland. Where conditions permit, it is also necessary to plant trees on a large scale. At the same time, it is necessary to step up economic construction in the old revolutionary base area and help the masses solve some problems in their livelihood and production. In achieving a strategic shift, we should attach importance to this issue.

2. Vigorous efforts should be made to have a good harvest in agriculture next year. There has been much rainfall this autumn and the frost situation is good. This has provided good conditions for agricultural production next year. From now on, we should pay close attention to measures of production for next year. It is necessary to make arrangements for production plans in good time and carry them out from one level to another.

3. Continuously grasp the work of making up deficits and increasing surpluses. Comrade Li Ziqi said: The CPC Central Committee has decided to regard the work of making up deficits and increasing surpluses as a major task in enterprise consolidation this year and next year and place it on the agenda. Although we have attained notable achievements in this work this year, the losses suffered by the industrial, commercial, grain, and supply and marketing enterprises and the foreign trade departments throughout the province are very serious. The leading party and government bodies at various levels from now on should continue to adopt effective measures to do a good job of making up deficits and increasing surpluses.

4. Do a good job of readjusting and strengthening leading bodies at and below the county level and in carrying out institutional reform. Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out: We should carry out this work according to the plan of the CPC Central Committee. From this winter until the end of next year, while readjusting and strengthening the leading bodies of the provincial and prefectural organs, departments, and office, enterprises, and other institutions we should accomplish the work of readjusting and strengthening the leading bodies at and below county level and of institutional reform.

5. Continue to carry out the struggle against serious economic crimes and criminal offenses. Comrade Li Ziqi said: We have won initial victories in the struggle against criminal offenses in our province. We should pay attention to comprehensive improvement. It is necessary to mobilize the whole party and society and conduct education in the legal system in an extensive and deepgoing way in order to redeem the erring persons and to improve markedly public order and the general mood of society throughout the province. In the meantime, we should conscientiously carry out the struggle against serious economic crimes.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Ziqi said: The year 1984 marks the first year in which we will carry out all-round party rectification and in which we will carry out a strategic shift in agriculture. It also marks the second year in which we are carrying out the task of opening up a new situation in modernization as set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. We are faced with numerous arduous tasks. In order to accomplish the tasks for this winter and next year in a more satisfactory way, we should take the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as our guide, strengthen our leadership, and improve our work style. In this way we can improve our work in Gansu and effect a great change.

SHAANXI CYL CIRCULAR ON FIGHTING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK310425 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Not long ago the Shaanxi Provincial CYL Committee issued a circular calling on CYL committees at all levels to stand in the forefront of the struggle against spiritual pollution. The circular says: Great confusion and the problem of spiritual pollution do exist on the current ideological front. They adversely affect the healthy growth of the younger generation. The ideological condition of young people hinges not only on the present construction cause but also the future and destiny of the country. From a strategic point of view, we must have an understanding of the great importance of the fight against spiritual pollution to the development of youth work and regard the resistance to spiritual pollution as an important issue.

The circular asks all leading CYL organs above county level to inspect both ideology and work to see whether or not the documents, publications, materials, speeches, and activities published, made, or conducted in the past have disseminated erroneous ideological trends, abstract notions of human nature and humanitarianism, or feudal and superstitious ideas. In addition, through inspection they should correctly summarize experiences and lessons and carry out criticism and self-criticism.

The circular points out that CYL organizations at all levels should organize forces to investigate typical cases of young people being infected by spiritual pollution, find out the extent to which the young people have been polluted and the causes and danger of spiritual pollution, and put forward specific measures for resisting spiritual pollution.

The circular further points out that it is necessary to organize young people and teenagers to launch a comprehensive drive to fight spiritual pollution; to organize university students to eliminate conscientiously the malignant influence of bourgeois philosophical and social thinking; to launch among young people of all walks of life a drive to confiscate reactionary and obscene books, pictorials, cassette tapes, photographs, and pictures; to expose resolutely and crack down on the abettors, and to resist the influence of the decadent and moribund bourgeois outlook on life and lifestyle on young people and teenagers. In addition, it is necessary to commend vigorously and give wide publicity to the advanced collectives and individuals who have vigorously fought against spiritual pollution and to give impetus to the smooth launching of this drive.

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